THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

Latest Southern News

RICHMOND PAPERS OF WEDNESDAY.

The Movement which Caused the Fall of Atlanta.

SIGNIFICANT DESPATCH FROM GENERAL HOOD.

Vigorous Shelling of Petersburg

ANXIETY OF THE REBELS TO HEAR FROM CHICAGO.

Whereabouts of Wheeler.

LETTER FROM GEN. LEE.

NEWSPAPERS AGAIN DESPONDENT

Doings of General A. J. Smith

MORE FEARS FOR MOBILE.

M'CLELLAN THE HOPE OF THE SOUTH.

"We All Want to Hear the News from Chicago!"

POLISH COMMISSION TO RECOGNIZE THE CONFEDERACY.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WAR NEWS.

From the Richmond Examiner, 31st ult.

The only war news received yesterday is contained in the following official despatch from General Hood. The situation at Atlanta, as indicated by him, is the same as described at length by us yesterday :—

"ATLANTA, August 28, 1864.—Hon. James A. Seddon:—The enemy have changed their entire position, the left of their line resting near the Chattahoochee, above Sandtown, and their right extending to a point opposite and near the West Point railroad, between East Point and Fairburn. They hold all the crossings on the Chattahoochee, but not with a continued line.

"Despatches from General Wheeler of the 19th report the capture of Dalton, with large quantities of stores, about two hundred prisoners and two hundred mules.

"He destroyed three trains of cars and twenty-five miles of railroad. His command is in good condition.

"J. B. HOOD, General."

Wheeler has not been heard from for ten days—a long time when a man is on a raid. There is no telling where he is now; but we feel no uneasiness on his account. If anything had befallen him we would have received the news through Yankee sources. We should not be surprised at any time to hear of his being in the neighborhood of Nashville.

PETERSBURG.

No military movements of interest have taken place on the lines at Petersburg. There is a report that the enemy are withdrawing from the Weldon railroad, but it excites little attention, it being a matter of very little consequence to us where he sits himself down, provided he keeps quiet.

The shelling of Petersburg was kept up vigorously yesterday.

We hope General Hampton will drive in the enemy's pickets this morning, if it can be done without loss, and obtain a late copy of the New York *Herald*. The army and country are very anxious to hear from the Chicago Convention.

FROM THE VALLEY.

It is reported that General Early had another battle and gained another victory near Harper's Ferry last Saturday, and that our cavalry had crossed into Maryland. We cannot undertake to speak with certainty of the eccentric movements of cavalry, but we feel pretty positive that General Early has had no battle. He may have been engaged in a skirmish.

THE LATEST REPORT.

We learned late last night from persons who left Staunton yesterday, that a telegram had been received at that place from down the valley, stating that General Early certainly did beat the enemy near Harper's Ferry last Saturday, and cut the 6th Army Corps all to pieces. We still believe nothing has occurred but the same old skirmishing.

FROM PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG, August 30.—The situation in front of this place and Bermuda Hundred is unchanged. During the whole of yesterday the enemy poured a furious and continuous fire of shot and shell upon the town, doing, however, little or no damage. To-day all is comparatively quiet.

LAST REBEL DESPATCH FROM ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, August 30.—The enemy has occupied the West Point Railroad, and is fortifying and removing the track. Scouts report the Federal cavalry last night advancing in the direction of West Point.

Colonel M. H. Cofer, of the 6th Kentucky Regiment, has received the appointment of Provost Marshal-General of this army, and assumed the position this morning.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

OSYKA, Miss., August 26.—Colonel Scott fought the enemy in the suburbs of Clinton yesterday, and drove them back one mile. The fight was desperate, our men charging gallantly. The enemy having received reinforcements recovered the ground and now occupy Clinton.

The enemy's force is reported to consist of six thousand infantry with cavalry, and thirty pieces of artillery. Prisoners captured say it is their intention to remain at Clinton, but this is not believed. Telegraphic communication is open to within four miles of Clinton.

OSYKA, Miss., August 27.—The Yankees commenced falling back from Clinton to-day in the direction of Baton Rouge.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

MERIDIAN, August 26.—The lines at Vicksburg are completely closed; for the next twenty days ingress and egress are not allowed under any circumstances. It is thought another movement is on hand, as all the horses in the city were being impressed by the Yankees.

The prisoners captured in Memphis by Forrest left here for Cahawba this morning.

FROM THE FRONT.

From the Petersburg Express, 31st ult.

From 9 A. M. until 10 P. M., Monday, with an hour's interval towards the middle of the day, the enemy, as if enraged to fury by his defeat on Thursday, vented his wrath upon this devoted city. Hour after hour shell followed shell in rapid succession, and not since her siege has the city been subjected to such a fiery shower of iron and lead. As evening approached the enemy opened additional guns upon the city, and threw their shell in our midst at the rate of nearly one hundred per hour.

The scene after nightfall, though somewhat dangerous to behold, was attractive in the highest degree, and approached the sublime. Away in the distance could be seen the mortar shells ascending and descending in every direction, thicker far than ever shooting meteors showed themselves. Some of them seemed to ascend almost to the very regions of the stars, and gracefully curving, would descend with inconceivable rapidity, their blazing fuses emitting a brilliant light.

Others, less ambitious, would shoot up an hundred or two feet and quickly disappear below the horizon, lighting the heavens with the blaze of their explosions. Shooting through these with fiery trains, were seen the fuse shell thrown by the enemy into the city, and a falling here and anon there, and thundering the echoes of their explosions throughout the limits of the town. It is gratifying to state that no accident to life or limb, that we could hear of, occurred.

Yesterday the enemy did not fire a shell into the city, and the quiet that reigned presented a remarkable contrast to the thunders of the previous day.

We have no change to note in the situation of affairs this morning, and no satisfactory evidence to submit to confirm the impression that the enemy is weakening his force on the Weldon Railroad. Their pickets still occupy the same position below the city, and are daily to be seen a short distance this side of Reams' Station.

A brigade of Yankee cavalry are encamped at Wyatt's crossing, two miles north of Reams', and their foraging parties are out every day. Yesterday, seven men who were out on one of these expeditions, were captured by the 9th Virginia Cavalry, and sent up to the city.

Eleven caissons, instead of three, as heretofore reported, were captured in the engagement of Thursday, and have been sent to town.

We have already stated that the track of the road was destroyed to a distance of nearly two miles beyond Reams'. The sills have been burned, and the rails heated and bent. It is also stated that in many places the embankments along the road have been levelled, and the cuts filled up, so as to make the work of destruction as complete as possible.

Hancock's headquarters, during the battle of Reams', were in a barn-loft, some two or three hundred yards in the rear of his fortifications, and in full view of the battle-ground. He was heard to boast that the Rebels would be totally unable to drive his men from their position; and when he saw the ragged Confeds leaping the breastworks, he was so surprised that he did not stop to consider the safety of his command, but fled precipitately to secure himself from capture.

LETTER FROM GENERAL LEE.

From the Richmond Examiner, 31st ult.

We publish below a letter addressed by General Lee to General Hampton, complimenting th cavalry for their gallant and valuable service against the enemy on the Charles City and Darby town roads on the 15th, 16th, and 18th instant The complimentary letter was written, it will be observed, previous to the battle of last Thursday, upon which occasion again the cavalry contributed so conspicuously to the success of General Hill's attack upon the enemy at Reams' station.

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, August 19. —Major-General Wade Hampton, Commanding Cavalry:— General:—I desire to express the gratification derived from the conduct of the cavalry during its late operations north of James river.

"The success of W. H. F. Lee's Division on the 18th instant, the more signal results that attended the combined attack of his and General Gary's forces on the following day, and the skilful execution of your orders on the 16th by General Butler with his division, reflect great credit upon the several commands engaged.

"Please express to the officers and men my thanks for their gallant and valuable services. The loss sustained by the cavalry in the fall of Brigadier-General Chambliss will be felt throughout the army, in which, by his courage, chevry, and skill, he had won for himself an honorable name.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"R. E. LEE, General.

"L. THEBAUD HEIER, Major and Assistant Ad). Gen.

OH! FOR A WORD FROM CHICAGO.

From the Richmond Examiner, August 31.

Nothing which can possibly occur at Chicago is so momentous to us as the events which are taking place on the Weldon railroad, around Atlanta, and near Harper's Ferry. Even supposing that the Yankee Peace Democrats in that Convention should carry all before them, and nominate candidates on a distinct basis of peace and separation (which is by no means supposable), yet all that would signify nothing, save in so far as the action should be affirmed by those ratification meetings which are to take place on the Weldon road, near Atlanta, and on or about the Potomac.

If Atlanta were to fall, or Petersburg, or if Sheridan should drive Early back to Lynchburg—or if any one of these events should befall, then all the peace principles and peace Presidents of Chicago would be at the election next November where last year's snow is, and last night's moonshine. War, for another Presidential term, would sweep away every vestige of opposition. But, on the other hand, if Grant's and Sherman's armies should have no more success within the next three months than for the three last, and if Sheridan's army of the "Middle Department" should still be pretending to look for Early and taking care not to find him, or else, at the first sight of him, running straight away—as for the last few weeks—in this case it will not matter to us in the least if the Chicago Democrats break up in utter confusion, and the Fremont party collapse, and the Davis-Wade party wither up, and Lincoln and Seward reign supreme;—nothing would avail—the scale of peace would preponderate, and that of war would kick the beam.

In other words, the issues of peace and war are not in the hands of politicians and statesmen; no, not in the slightest degree: they are in the hands of soldiers. It is useless to vote war if your last armies are destroyed; useless to vote peace if your armies are marching on flushed with victory, to a splendid conquest. Further, those Yankees who are war men to-day will be peace men in three months, if their grand campaign turn out an utter failure; and those who are for peace to-day (with a few exceptions) will foam for war and yell for blood within the same three months, if they see reason to believe that the Confederacy is reeling to its fall.

It may, therefore, be affirmed most categorically, and received as an axiom, that the doings of the Chicago, or of the Baltimore, or of the Cleveland Convention, or of all them put together, are of no consequence in the world. The election in November will not be governed by the action of those politicians in August, but by the military situation in November; and the election in November itself signifies just as little as the Conventions; because the issue of war or peace must be governed, not by the wishes, policy, or protestations of the party in power, but by the situation of the invading armies at the close of this campaign; and by the possibility or impossibility of procuring a fresh army to undertake invasion next year. Which is the same thing as to say that the Yankee nation will fight us upon this argument just so long as it shall be able to fight us, and no longer. Whether under Lincoln or McClellan, in a constitutional war, or an unconstitutional, the whole quarrel between us, and every part of it, and the time of ending it, and the terms of settling it—all abide the inevitable wager of battle.

Therefore, while the whole of the enemy's country is hanging to-day upon the utterances of the telegraph wires—eager to know, not so much whether there is to be peace or war, as who are to have the profits and spoils of peace or war, for four years to come—the people of the Confederate States may await those revelations, not with calmness only, but with utter indifference. It matters not to us what men are to rule and to rob in that country the next four years; and as to their being for peace or for war, that depends not upon them, but upon us; we shall cause them to be for either one or the other, precisely in proportion as we shall drive back their armies, or be driven by them.

Yet it is not strange that there is so much curiosity here about the action of those Conventions. It is impossible to avoid looking to them for something that may serve as a kind of sign, showing what our enemies themselves (or one party of them) think of their chance of conquering us. To this extent their proceedings may serve as a sign, at least for the day which is passing over our heads; hardly for to-morrow; still less for next November; least of all for next year.

If the Peace Democrats prevail at Chicago, it will prove that the Democratic party generally thinks war played out, and believes it will have better chance of coming into place on a peace than on a war platform; yet even that peace platform could not stand up against the capture of Atlanta and Petersburg—would be swept out of sight in a moment by the capture of Richmond. So, if the War Democrats prevail, and all the parties contending for power advocate war until "the suppression of the Rebellion," yet that could not stand against the defeat of Sherman and the re-appearance of Grant's beaten remnant, *re infecta*, at Washington.

Even as signs, then, or weather-vanes to show how the wind blows at any given moment, those indications are fallacious; especially in a season of change and tempest like the present. Accordingly, while we await the next news coming from the North, it is as well to fix it in our minds that, whatever that news may be this first of September, it and all its significance will be out of date on the first of October, out of the memory of man on the first of November, and by New Year's day will be with the days before the flood.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, September 3.

Census of Prisoners.

The Secretary of War has ordered Commanders of Departments to furnish to the Commissary General of Prisoners, full rolls of all Federal prisoners of war received by them, either on parole or exchange, and also of all Rebel prisoners of war held by them at temporary depots, or who have been exchanged by them, and, when ever practicable, rolls of Federal troops captured by the enemy, giving particulars of capture, etc

Revenue Affairs.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued a circular forbidding the appointment of deputies by inspectors. The practice is general among inspectors in the large cities to appoint assistants who are not sworn. The Commissioner decides that this practice is illegal, and hereafter will not be allowed.

MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN,

Commander of the Military Division of the Mississippi, and the Hero of Atlanta, Georgia.

SKETCH OF GENERAL SHERMAN.

William Tecumseh Sherman was born in Lancaster, Ohio, on the 8th day of February, 1820. His father was the Hon. Charles R. Sherman, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of that State. In 1836, at the age of sixteen, he entered West Point as a cadet, and was graduated on the 30th of June, 1840, sixth in his class. Young Sherman at once entered the service, on graduating, as second lieutenant in the 3d Artillery, and served in Florida through the winter of 1840 and 1841. In November, 1841, he was promoted to a first lieutenancy.

He was afterwards stationed at Fort Moultrie, S. C. In 1846 he was sent to California, and remained there in service all through the Mexican war, having reached the grade of captain. In 1850 he was married to the eldest daughter of Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio. In 1853 he resigned his commission in the army and took charge of the banking-house of Lucas, Turner & Co., at San Francisco. In 1860 he was the President of the State Military Academy of Louisiana, and remained in that position until the outbreak of the present war.

On the 13th of June, 1861, he was appointed colonel in the Regular Army, his appointment dating may 14, 1861, and was assigned to the command of the 13th Infantry. On the 21st of July occurred the unfortunate affair of Manassas, in which Sherman was engaged.

When General Anderson was assigned to the department south of the Ohio, General Sherman was attached thereto as second in command, and was soon afterwards despatched, with a force of seven thousand men, composed of volunteers and Kentucky Home Guards, to occupy Muldraugh's Hill, a strategic point south of the Rolling Fork of Salt river.

There his home guards left him, the reinforcements designed to strengthen his command were necessarily sent elsewhere, and he found himself with scarcely five thousand troops, in an unfriendly part of the country, confronting a Rebel army of twenty-five thousand men, under General Buckner. While affairs were in this position General Anderson was relieved, and General Sherman succeeded to the very unenviable position of commander of the department.

At one time General Sherman was set down as "crazy," and quietly retired to the command of Benton Barracks, near St. Louis. The evidence of his insanity was his answer to the Secretary of War—that to make a *successful* advance against the enemy, then strongly posted at all strategic points, from the Mississippi to Cumberland Gap, would require an army of two hundred thousand strong. The answer was the inspiration or the judgment of a military genius, but to the mind of Mr. Secretary Cameron it was the prophecy of a false wizard.

General Halleck succeeded to the command of the Department of the West, and General Sherman was not long allowed to remain in charge of a recruiting rendezvous at St. Louis.

When General Grant moved on Fort Donelson, Sherman was intrusted with the forwarding to him of reinforcements and supplies from Paducah. General Grant subsequently acknowledged himself "greatly indebted to his (Sherman's) promptness" in discharging that duty. After the capture of that stronghold, General Sherman was put in command of the 5th division of Grant's army at Pittsburg Landing. On the 30th of May, for gallantry at Corinth, Sherman was appointed and confirmed as Major-General of Volunteers, to date from May 1, 1862.

In December of the same year commenced the series of renowned operations, the object of which was Vicksburg. General Grant appointed Sherman to the command of the 15th Army Corps, and the latter at once made valuable personal reconnoissances near Tallahatchie river. The subject of our sketch is now a major-general in the Regular Army, as well as in the volunteer service.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

Major-General W. T. Sherman has never had justice done him by any published photograph. In the technical phraseology of artists, he does not "take well." He is probably an inch less than six feet in height, and apparently forty-five years old. His frame is of good size, but a moderate development of muscle gives him an appearance of being more slender than he really is. His hair and eyes are dark—his forehead high, and so exceedingly fair, that standing as it does in marked contrast with his hair and eyes, it is his prominent feature. His cheeks are marked with deep lines, while age's crow has made a very palpable track at the corner of either eye. A benevolent countenance, together with a kind and genial manner, makes him look more like a minister than the war-dog he is. He was formerly Colonel of the 13th Regular Infantry, a detachment of which is yet with him as bodyguard. The devotion of these men to their old commander, which is shown on all occasions, is not an unimportant evidence of his worth.

THIRD EDITION

SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

RETREAT OF THE REBELS.

General Averill Wins a Victory.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE MADE.

Our Whole Army Pursuing the Enemy.

HIS REAR-GUARD AT WINCHESTER.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, September 3.—The *Star* says:—The following despatch was received at the War Department last night:—

The enemy are on the move down the valley, falling back towards Winchester.

Averill attacked and drove Vaughn's Rebel Cavalry Division from some point north of Bunker Hill to within six miles of Winchester, when his advance was stopped by the appearance of a division of Rebel infantry.

Averill captured twenty wagons, two battle-flags, a number of prisoners, and a herd of cattle.

General Sheridan moved last night with his whole army in pursuit.

Arrival of Union Prisoners at Annapolis.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ANNAPOLIS, September 3.—Four hundred wounded men, with twenty-five officers and ten surgeons, have just arrived by boat from Richmond. They are in a needy condition. The United States Christian Commission has made arrangements for their immediate relief.

Arrival of the "Kangaroo."

NEW YORK, September 3.—The *Kangaroo* has arrived from Liverpool. Her advices are anticipated.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Railroad Accident at Perrymansville—The News of Victory at Atlanta.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, September 3.—The train which left Philadelphia last night, came in collision with a train near Perrymansville, some time this morning, and six persons are reported to have been killed, besides a considerable number wounded. It was a severe collision, but particulars are not yet known. The cause of the accident has not been ascertained.

The capture of Atlanta causes great rejoicing here, and the victory has been signalized by salutes and a display of national flags at all the public places, including newspaper offices and many private residences.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE SCOTCH FESTIVAL.—Next Monday will be a gala day at Washington Retreat, upon the occasion of the sixth annual games of the Caledonian Club, an old and highly respected Scotch organization of this city. Amusements of every agreeable kind will make the day pass happily, and, from the enterprising efficiency of the gentlemen who have been placed upon the Committee of Arrangements, we are sure the festival will be all that it should be.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—SIX A. M., 68. Noon, 82½. One P. M., 81. Wind, S. S. E.

MARKET PRICES.—This morning the following were the prices of articles sold in our markets. There has been but little variation since last week in the prices of the articles quoted:—

Apples, per half peck	25 to 37
Beans, string, per half peck	20 to 25
Lima, per quart	14 to 16
Butter, per pound	60 to 75
Cantelopes, per basket	55 to 60
Cheese, per pound	30 to 32
Corn, per dozen	12 to 16
Eggs, per dozen	25 to 32
Peaches, per half peck	10 to 25
Pears, per half peck	15 to 50
Plums, per quart	25
Potatoes, Irish, per half peck	30 to 37
Sweet, per half peck	35 to 45
Poultry—Fowls, per pound	24 to 28
Spring Chickens, per pound	25 to 30
Tomatoes, per half peck	10 to 15
Watermelons, each	15 to 75

COURTLAND SAUNDERS INSTITUTE.—The undersigned now withdraws from all public employment during the usual scholastic hours, to devote himself wholly to the training of youth, at his Institute, Market and Thirty-ninth streets, to habits of close study, kindness, integrity, perseverance, and a bearing-down energy. Assistant teachers have been selected for their great distinction and abilities.

The military instruction, including artillery drill, will be of the very highest order, as the subscriber regards it his duty to the country to prepare young men for any emergency in these unsettled times. He has found, by four years' experience, that pupils who pay strict attention to drilling become the best English, mathematical, Latin, Greek, and French scholars. One hour a day spent in drilling conduces to health, ease of manner, love of order, and the habit of instant obedience, and will soon make an earnest pupil a thoroughly drilled cadet.

E. D. SAUNDERS.

UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the State Central Committee was held yesterday, at their rooms, on Chesnut street, above Eleventh, when it was resolved to hold a mass meeting in Pittsburg, on the 14th instant. Daniel S. Dickinson and Charles Sumner are expected to address the meeting. A mass meeting is expected to be held in this city on Saturday night, 10th instant.

PERSONAL.—Major-General George G. Meade, of the Army of the Potomac, arrived in the city at an early hour this morning.

PASSING A BOGUS NOTE.—This morning Cornelius Price, William Moon, and John Miller were arraigned before Alderman Beitler on the charge of having passed a counterfeit $10 bill. It seems that the three went into a tavern at New Market and Willow streets and presented the bill in payment for drinks.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.—Virginia T. B. Heller is the name of a fair-looking female who frequents Camp Cadwalader. Yesterday a soldier missed his pocket-book, and accused Virginia of the theft. She was arrested, and held to answer the charge by Alderman Hutchinson.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. R. W. Henry, who has recently accepted the unanimous call of the congregation of the North Presbyterian Church of this city, will enter upon the discharge of his pastoral duties on Sunday next.

LOST.—A stray boy giving the name of William Carpenter, 9 years of age, has been at the Central office for several days, having been found wandering about the streets. He is dressed in grey jacket, with dark pants and military cap.

RECRUITING.—This morning warrants were issued for the payment of bounty to 70 men, none of whom were substitutes.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

SATURDAY, September 3.—The news of the glorious victory at Atlanta, and the decline in rate of gold, has had the effect to depress the Breadstuffs Market, and trade in most departments is very quiet.

Seeds are very inactive; and the only transaction we hear of is a small sale of Flaxseed at $3·65 ₩ bush.

Quercitron Bark is firm at $31 ₩ ton.

Provisions are very quiet, at former quotations.

Sales of Flour are limited, and only 400 bbls. high grade Indiana extra family were taken for shipment at $13 ₩ bbl., and 500 bbls. lower grade at $12·50. To the trade the sales range from $10·50 for superfine, up to $13 for extra family and fancy brands, according to quality.

Rye Flour is held at $10·50, but without sales to any extent. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The demand for Wheat is quiet, and not much offering; 7000 bush. Western red were sold last evening on private terms, 1300 bushels prime red to-day at $2·67, and 1400 bush. prime Southern red at $2·70; white ranges from $2·80@3, according to quality. Small sales of Rye are making at $1·85@1·88. There is but little Corn offering; sales of 1000 bush. Western mixed at $1·72; yellow is inactive and held at $1·73. Oats are without change; a sale of 2000 bush. was made on terms kept secret.

Whisky is dull at $1·85@1·86 for refilled, and $1·87@1·88 for Western bbls.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Norman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Brig Caroline Eddy, Smith, Port Royal, H. A. Adams.
Brig William Allen, Stubbs, Machias, Captain.
Schr Pequonnock, Barnes, Boston, Hammett, Van Dusen & Lockman.
Schr M. D. Haskell, Haskell, Salem, E. H. Sawyer & Co.
Schr Georgia, Gilchrist, Belfast, Wannemacher & Maxfield
Schr Somerset, Miller, Washington, Noble, Caldwell & Co.
Schr C. Twibell, Arey, Washington, Sinnickson & Glover.
Schr A. Hammond, Hopkins, Boston, H. N. Rathbun.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr Wm. Carleton, Packard, 6 days from Boston, with ice to captain.
Schr T. P. McCulley, Buthomough, 1 day from Camden, Del., with grain to James Barratt.
Schr Mantua, Maxon, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to James Barratt.

BELOW.

Brig Albert Adams, from West Indies.
A brig, supposed the Cassandra, from Rotterdam.

Accident on the Baltimore Railroad.

BALTIMORE, September 3—10·40 A. M.—The train from New York last night ran off the track near Perrymansville, and it is reported that five persons were killed, and seventeen wounded. The passengers did not reach here till 9 o'clock this morning. No particulars of the accident have yet been received.

SECOND DESPATCH.

BALTIMORE, September 3.—It is now ascertained that no person was killed by the accident on the Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Wilmington Railroad. Three cars were thrown from the track and turned over on the side. They were much shattered.

The locomotive and forward cars did not go off the track. The accident was caused by the opening of a switch. Five military officers and soldiers and two civilians were more or less injured, and five of them received serious wounds. We have not yet ascertained the names. The accident occurred at 3 o'clock this morning.

THE UNION OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Sept. 2.—The Convention called to effect a union between the Canadian and other British North American Provinces, is about to assemble here. Delegates are in attendance from Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island.

—Every quadrille, ballad, and polka published in England during the last fifty years has a place in the Musical Library of the British Museum; but in the great works of acknowledged masters the Museum is very deficient.

—Petrella, the composer of *Ione*, lately produced at Turin an opera called *Elena di Tolosa*. It was such a success that Petrella was called twelve times upon the stage. The second act, including a tenor air, a soprano and tenor duet, a chorus of peasants with tambortines, and a grand *finale*, excited the greatest enthusiasm.

—Felice Frasi has received a decoration from the King of Italy. Why? Because he was an eminent musician, composer, and pianist, and for many years chapel-master of the cathedral of Vercelli. The Italian papers gracefully compliment all hands by congratulating both the king and the musician on the act.

—The musical papers of Italy seem to have some trouble in collecting their dues; for the *Pirata* of the 1st ultimo requests the musical artists who take the paper to pay up before they start on their professional tours, and thus on their return be spared the trouble of saying that they were robbed by the way, or that their manager failed, or their trunk was lost on the railway, or their wife is dead, or their baby has broken an arm, or any other excuse.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, September 3.

The decline in Gold has operated unfavorably on Stocks this morning, and the market is very dull, and prices lower. Government bonds have declined; 5-20s sold at 103¼, coupons off; 7-30s are quoted at 110, and 6s of 1881, at 107½@108.

Railroad shares are very dull and lower; Reading sold at 65¾@66¼, which is a decline: 156 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 46¼ for Little Schuylkill; 62 for Minehill; 34½ for North Pennsylvania; 40 for Catawissa Preferred, and 20 for common; 33 for Philadelphia and Erie; 47 for Long Island, and 74 for Pennsylvania.

Coal Oil shares are also dull and lower, with sales of Mineral Oil at 2¾; Philadelphia and Oil Creek at 1½; McClintock, 6¾; Densmore, 13¾; Dalzell, 11¾@12; and Egbert, 3·14.

Bank shares are very quiet; 162 was bid for North America; 61¼ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56 for Commercial; 65 for Northern Liberties; 28 for Mechanics'; 48 for Girard, and 27½ Manufacturers' and Mechanics'.

In City Passenger Railways there is very little doing, and the market is dull; Chesnut and Walnut sold at 69¾; 71 was bid for Second and Third; 50 for Tenth and Eleventh; 39 for Spruce and Pine; and 34 for Green and Coates.

The Money market is without any material change; loans are plenty on call at 6@7 per cent. per annum; best paper is selling at from 8@10 per cent.

Gold is active this morning, and prices are unsettled and lower, opening at 244; fell off and sold at 237½ at 10; advanced and sold at 242 at 11 o'clock, 244½ at 12, and 243 at 12½.

A despatch from Washington this morning says, the subscriptions to the new 7·30 loan, reported at the Treasury Department yesterday, amounted to $616,000; and to the 10-40 loan, $353,000.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, SEPT. 3.
Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 111 S. Third St.

BEFORE BOARDS.

300 sh Densmore	c 14	400 sh Bait Creek	4¾
200 sh do	13¾	200 sh McClintock	6¾
200 sh Bruner	2	100 sh do	6¾
100 sh Dalzell Oil	12¼	200 sh Story Farm	4¼
200 sh Read & 50 2d & in	66	50 sh Globe Oil	2¾
50 sh do	c 66	200 sh Pa. & Oil Crk.	1¾
600 sh do	b10 66	300 sh Mellhenny	3¾

FIRST BOARD.

$200 U. S. 5-20 coupons	103¾	100 sh Pa & Oil Co.	1¾
$2000 do	102¾	100 sh McClintock	6¾
$100 do	103	100 sh do	6¾
$2000 City 6s, new	105	50 sh Densmore Oil	13¾
$300 Camden City 6s	100	200 sh Sch. N. com.	31¼
$1000 Pa. R. 2d m. bs	113	200 sh Sch. N of	40¾
$5400 U. S. 6s '81	107¾	100 sh Dalzell Oil	12
15 sh Louisville Rk	119¾	300 sh do	11¾
100 sh Reading R. R.	65¾	100 sh H. & S. T.	30
100 sh do	c 66	15 sh Ches & Walnut	69½
100 sh do	c 66 1-16	10 sh do	69¾
200 sh do	b36 66¼	100 sh Gr. Mount	8¾
200 sh do	bd 66¾	54 sh Phila & Erie	33
200 sh Mineral Oil	c 2¾	38 sh Minehill	62¾

Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange, No. 34 S. Third street, second story:—

9½ A. M.	244	12 M.	244½
11 A. M.	237½	1 P. M.	244

Market fluctuating.

DE HAVEN & BRO., No. 20 S. Third street, quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	242	243
American Silver, ½'s and ¼'s	222	--
Dimes and Half Dimes	214	--
Spanish Quarters	214	--
Penn. Currency	¾ dis.	1-5 dis.
New York Exchange	1-10 "	par.

Quotations of the principal Coal and Coal Oil stocks at 1 o'clock to-day:—

	Bid	Ask.		Bid	Ask.
Fulton Coal	10	10¼	Union Petroleum	8¾	9¼
Big Mountain Coal	7¾	8¼	Beacon Oil	2¾	3
N. Y. & Mid. Coal	22¾	23	Seneca Oil	13¾	14
Green Mt. Coal	6¾	6¾	Organic Oil	2¾	3
N. Carbondale	2¾	3	Franklin Oil	3	3¼
Feeder Dam Coal	1	1¾	Howe's Eddy Oil	1¾	2
Clinton Coal	1¾	1¾	Irving Oil	5¾	6¾
American Kaolin	2¾	3	Pops Farm Oil	3	3¼
Penn Mining	9	10	Butler Coal	20	30
Girard Mining	1	2	Keystone Zinc	2¾	2¾
Etna Mining	1¾	1¾	Densmore	13¾	14
Phila. and Boston	3	4	Dalzell Oil	11¾	12
Mandan Mining	3¾	4	Mellhenny	3¾	3¾
Marquette Mining	1¾	2	Roberts Oil	1¾	2
Connecticut	3¾	4	Olmstead	2¾	2¾
Oil Creek	2	2¾	Noble & Delameter	15	16
Maple Shade Oil	16¾	17	Hemlock Centre	3¾	3¾
McClintock Oil	6¾	6¾	Egbert	3¾	3¾
Pennsylvania Pet	2	3	Hoge Island	1¾	2
Parry Oil	6¾	6¾	Curtin	1¾	2
Mineral Oil	2¾	3	Excelsior Oil	1¾	2
Keystone Oil	1¾	2	Story Farm	4¾	4¾
Venango Oil	1¾	1¾	Hibbard	2¾	2¾

—The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to-day:—Flour, 1540 bbls.; Wheat, 7900 bushels; Corn, 1600 bushels; Oats, 5200 bushels.

—The following are the receipts of Coal Oil at this port to-day:—Crude, 400 bbls.; Refined, 518 bbls.

—The condition of the banks of the three principal commercial cities of the Union is exhibited in the following table, which gives the aggregates of their last weekly statements:—

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
N. Y., Aug. 27	$188,302,700	19,902,449	4,266,847	156,595,307
Phila., Aug. 29	29,778,491	2,262,413	2,361,745	25,293,148
Boston, Aug. 29	31,980,491	5,662,551	9,929,901	26,404,300
Total	250,347,814	29,527,213	16,548,853	218,184,704
Last week	$247,216,905	30,417,508	16,137,260	219,627,960
Increase in loans				$3,130,909
Decrease in specie				890,295
Decrease in circulation				111,592
Increase in deposits				1,442,256

The following shows the amount of coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending September 1, 1864:—

	Tons.	Cwts.
From Port Carbon	1,377	05
" Pottsville	27,344	00
" Schuylkill Haven	22,388	15
" Auburn	1,000	00
" Port Clinton	2,000	00
" Harrisburg and Dauphin	1,000	00
Total Anthracite Coal for week	53,981	00
Harrisburg, total Bituminous Coal	1,000	00
Total of all kinds for week	54,981	00
Previously this year	2,194,977	14
Total	2,249,958	14
To the same time last year	2,158,966	14

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar And Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1864.

THE WAR NEWS.

Two weeks since we announced the fact—then a prediction—that with one hundred thousand men General Grant could put an end to the Rebellion. Since that time we have had our columns teeming with arguments and entreaties to the people, urging them to awake from their apathetic torpor, and make one more effort for the Union, freedom, justice, humanity, and right. Our bread was cast upon the waters, and is now returning, but the return to the country is not what it should be. We ask that two thousand men should enlist from our city on Monday and Tuesday. This number can be raised if all the ward committees go to work in earnest. The following appeal ought to go to the heart of every American. It calls aloud for a few able-bodied men. Fellow-countrymen! the nation calls you to your duty, and when duty calls it is time to put any Satanic Copperhead behind you, and determine to strike one more blow for liberty. Authority speaks, with a God-given power from the people, and we will be silent:—

AN APPEAL.

"Washington, September 2.—To Major-General Dix, New York:—It is ascertained with "reasonable certainty that the naval and other "credits required by the act of Congress will "amount to about 200,000, including New York, "which has not yet been reported to the Department, so that the President's call of July 18 is "practically reduced to three hundred thousand "men, to meet and take the place of—First, the "new enlistments in the navy; Second, the casualties of battle, sickness, prisoners, and desertion; and, Third, the one hundred days' troops, "and all others going out by the expiration of "service this fall.

"One hundred thousand new troops, promptly "forwarded, is all that General Grant asks for "the capture of Richmond, and to give a finishing blow to the Rebel armies yet in the field.

"The residue of the call would be adequate for "garrisons in forts and cities, and to guard all "the lines of communication and supply, free "the country from guerillas, give security to "trade, protect commerce and travel, and establish peace, order, and tranquility in every "State. "Edwin M. Stanton,

"Secretary of War."

VICTORY!—ATLANTA!

General Sherman has anticipated our hopes and predictions which we laid before the public yesterday. He has done just what we said he would do, only more thoroughly and sooner than we expected. The total destruction of General Hood's army is now inevitable, and the war in the Southwest is drawing rapidly to a close. The capture of Atlanta is the third decisive victory of the war. We enumerate them—Vicksburg, Gettysburg, Atlanta. But one more is needed to end the war, and bring us an honorable peace, and that is Richmond. This Grant will give us immediately, if we will send him one hundred thousand men. Who would not sooner have the peace of conquest than the peace of weakness, of cowardice, of democracy! Let the people go down to Petersburg, then, in the majesty of their strength at once, and in November they may return to defeat a vile enemy at the ballot box. We cannot do better than introduce here the official bulletin of victory:—

FALL OF ATLANTA.

"Washington, September 2, 10:45 P. M.—"Major-General Dix, New York:—The following telegram from Major-General Slocum, "dated this day in Atlanta, and just received, "confirms the capture of that city.

"'General Sherman has taken Atlanta, and the "20th Corps now occupy the city. The main "army is on the Macon road, near East Point. A "battle was fought near that place, in which "General Sherman was successful.

"'The particulars are not known.

"'(Signed)

"'Henry W. Slocum, Major-General,

"'Commanding 20th Army Corps.'

"An unofficial report states that, in the battle "fought near East Point, by General Sherman, "with Hood, the Rebel army was cut in two, "with very heavy loss to the enemy, and that "General Hardee was killed.

"Our loss is not known.

"Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War."

WHY McCLELLAN WAS NOMINATED.

In the pristine and better days of the Republic men were selected for high public stations on account of their acknowledged and superior fitness for them. Washington, of whom it was truly said that he was "first in "war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of "his countrymen," was twice made President of the United States, at a period when the country boasted of a host of patriots and statesmen, any one of whom would be to-day conspicuous above all contemporaries.

But it was Washington's universally recognized virtues as a man, and his abilities as a statesman, that won for him the popular regard that secured for him the distinguished positions he held in the military and civil service of the nation. He owed nothing to party politics. He was not a politician in the modern sense of the term, and had no political partisans and prostitutes to magnify him into fictitious importance, and secure for him official trusts not commanded by his own proven and recognized deserts. The same may be said with nearly equal truth of the elder Adams, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe.

But since then times have changed, and changed for the worse. Instead of regarding men as made for offices, we regard offices as made for men. Thus the public service and the public welfare have been rendered subordinate to the aggrandizement of individuals and the parties devoted to their interest. With the advent of this low code of political ethics came in, of course, that disgusting maxim that, "to the victors belong the spoils," and from that date parties have been organized to secure power for the sake of its emoluments, rather than with a view to place power in the hands of those men who are wise enough to use it intelligently, and virtuous enough to employ it only for the honor and prosperity of the country.

Will any one be persuaded that the recent convention at Chicago acted from purely patriotic motives in nominating General McClellan for the Presidency? Is it probable that they selected him from among all others on account of his pre-eminent qualifications for that high office? Can it be supposed, for a moment, that it was his political opinions with regard to the present deplorable situation of the country that determined them to make him the leader of the Democracy in the pending Presidential canvass? Why, the notorious fact is, that McClellan never held a public civil office in his life, and never was educated for the duties and responsibilities of any such position. And yet at a time when, more than ever, the experience, and knowledge, and talents of a great statesman are required at the head of the Government, a set of scurvy, self-seeking demagogues nominate for the National Chief Magistracy a citizen who is totally unversed even in the rudiments of statesmanship and civil government. It is moreover equally true and well-known, that McClellan's professed views with regard to the Rebellion and the war, are not in harmony with those of a vast majority of the leaders of the party whose candidate for the Presidency he has been made.

He has repeatedly declared that the war must be prosecuted, if necessary, until the Rebellion is put down and the Union restored. Why, then, should he be selected as the standard-bearer of the Peace Democracy? Is it because they expected him to renounce his avowed principles for the sake of being elevated to the Presidency, or do those who placed him in nomination intend to abandon their own unconditional peace principles for the sake of office, in case they shall find that they cannot make a tool of McClellan for their treasonable purposes?

We cannot answer these questions. But the secret of the nominations made by the Chicago Convention lies somewhere between the dishonesty of the nominees and the dishonesty of the men who manufactured the ticket. We are inclined to suspect that the wish to carry the election for a party of office-seekers, rather than to put the right man in the right place, was the consideration or influence that controlled the Convention and led to the nomination of McClellan and Pendleton.

We are, we think, fully warranted in the above views by the following. A few days only before the meeting of the Chicago Convention, Samuel Medary, editor of the Columbus (Ohio) *Crisis*, and an influential leader of the Buckeye Democracy, said:—"It is well "known that General McClellan has not "one spark of pretensions to the Presidency, "except what he has made out of this war "under Mr. Lincoln. He never held a civil "office in his life. Dennison brought him "out as a military man. Yet in three years, "as a mere soldier, he rises to the demands of "the Presidency to head a party which is for "*peace*—a position requiring a statesman of "enlarged views and a statesman's experience. "And for what? That a few men who have "got his ear may get foreign missions and home "positions, at the expense of the peace of the "country and the lives of their constituents. "This is paying too dear for such whistles, and "for one, we protest against it in behalf of our "bleeding, ruined, and distracted country."

McCLELLAN.S WEAKNESS.

One of the great features of the coming presidential campaign will be the attempt of the "Peace-at-any-price" party to bolster up the military reputation of their standard-bearer, so as to make him acceptable to nosts of War Democrats, if possible. We have always believed McClellan to have been an incompetent officer, merely by comparing his work with that of his successors. The following letter will set at rest all controversy on the subject, because of the weight of evidence and the impracticability of denial. Excuses for such conduct should not be listened to by any American. We have always been taught that a United States officer never knows when he is whipped, and never surrenders until he is bound hand and foot by his foe, and unable to fight any more. Here is a piece of the military history of the calumniator of Montcalm:—

BEFORE ANTIETAM.

Washington, September 2.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

Sir:—I am informed that General George B. McClellan has resigned his commission as Major-General in the Regular Army, and I am, therefore, at liberty to make public the following statement touching his character as an officer:—

In the summer of 1862 I was near the headquarters of the General-in-chief. He was sitting on a camp-stool in front of his *marquee*, and, with his head in his hands, he remarked:—"Lee is a great man—a great General—a very great General!" His tone was most despondent, and was caused by the news of Jackson's raid up the Shenandoah valley. A similar movement in these later days does not seem to make General Grant unhappy.

Later, during the same summer, I was at Harrison's Landing with the Federal army, and obtained the following facts from a staff officer, and one of the ablest and most distinguished judges New York State ever produced, who, I believe, was an eye-witness of most of what he related. While our army was mowing down the Rebels at Malvern Hill, as they came up to our guns four lines deep, General McClellan went on board of the iron-clad *Galena* with a *proposal in his possession to surrender the Army of the Potomac to General Lee.* Com. Rogers remonstrated with him, and begged to be allowed to pass up the river and take a position to defend the army until the will of the President could be obtained.

After much entreaty General McClellan sent a courier to Fortress Monroe, and telegraphed his intention to Washington in cipher, which he said seemed absolutely necessary in a military sense. The President answered promptly that the army must not be surrendered in any event—death and destruction were better, and sent this answer by General Halleck to Harrison's Landing. The sequel is known.

Now, sir, I challenge a denial of this matter, and it cannot be made in a satisfactory way. The facts will descend to posterity to prove General McClellan to have been a weak and incompetent American General, and to be *incompetent*, and yet assume the rank of a General, has been set down by the highest military authority as equal, if not worse, than treason *per se*.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant, A Virginian.

A PROPHECY FROM RICHMOND.

In another column we publish an editorial from the Richmond *Examiner* of last Wednesday (sent by our energetic correspondent at the front), which deserves the earnest attention it will doubtless receive from every reader of the Telegraph.

The *Examiner*, Jeff. Davis' home organ, makes the sensible prediction—"If Atlanta "were to fall, or Petersburg, or if "Sheridan should drive Early back to "Lynchburg, or if any one of these events "should befall, then all the peace "principles and peace Presidents of "Chicago would be at the election "next November where last year's "snow is, and last night's moonshine. "War, for another Presidential term, "would sweep away every vestige of "opposition."

By one of those startling coincidences that have so often fallen upon us during the war, the very first event in the direful chain that is to fetter the Chicago nominee and drag him to perdition, has occurred. In the brief space between the printing of the prophecy and its receipt in our editorial rooms, almost damp from the press, the glorious news has flashed across the wires, and lit up with a new flame of devotion every loyal heart and home—"Atlanta has fallen."

There is something deeper than amusing speculation in the *Examiner's* editorial. Whatever may be said of Southern leaders, no one can question their forecast and sagacity in political concerns. These enabled them, until their mad revolt, to govern the nation, and these lay at the root of the challenge, "Have they not governed it well?" They did govern well in the infernal interest of slavery, and its mean, cringing mercenaries, the Northern Democrats, who licked the hand that struck them in one hour, provided it flung them the spoils in the next.

It is now placed on record by one of the ablest of the Southern watchers of the game, that there is no hope for the Chicago candidate; and we commend this prophetic opinion to that great political party which has always derived its inspirations from, and obeyed the monitions of, the whippers-in, now tremblingly crouching in the last ditch of Richmond.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

When will the Draft take Place?—There seems to be a great diversity of opinion among newspaper men and others as to the precise day upon which the draft will take place as specified in the last proclamation of the President. In the first clause of the preamble of the President's Proclamation, it will be perceived that the law is quoted as directing that, unless the quota is filled within "fifty days after such call," then the President shall order a draft, &c.

We have before us a copy (just from the press) of "The Statutes at Large" for 1863-64, "carefully collated with the originals at Washington," and published "by authority," by Little, Brown & Co., of Boston. In this copy—the only official copy of the laws that has been printed—we find in the act of July 4, 1864, Section 2, page 379, the following:—

"That in case the quota, or any part thereof, of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct or election district of any county not so subdivided, shall not be filled within the space of *sixty days* after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year, to fill such quota, or any part thereof which may be unfilled."

The language here is explicit. *Sixty days* interval must be allowed between the call and the draft. No draft, therefore, can legally be made sooner than sixty days after the 18th of July.

Even had fifty days been the legal period, the draft could not take place immediately after the 5th of September, because that day is only forty-nine days from the date of the call. The 6th of September is the fiftieth day, and the draft, therefore, would not be due before the 7th. This, however, is a small lapsus compared with the other; for according the law, the draft cannot now be made before the 17th of September.

By that date our city will be out of the draft—especially if we can judge from the great success attending the exertions of the various wards to fill their quotas. Assistant Provost Marshal-General Dodge, of this State, has received an order instructing him that volunteers will be received and credited on the quota of the present call up to the last practical moment before the drafted men are accepted and sent to rendezvous. The meaning of this order is plain. It allows the different districts to go on recruiting, even though the draft may have commenced, and for every man raised credit will be allowed on their quotas.

Thus, even though a district may be behind its quota and have to draft to fill the deficiency, it will be allowed to put in volunteers until the parties drafted are accepted, and as several days must elapse before the parties drawn are accepted, there will be ample time for those districts in arrears to supply the number of men they may be short, and thus relieve those who may have been drafted from service. There must be no flagging in the efforts already being made, however, else the excellent intention which prompted the above order may be defeated. The recruiting committees who have nearly filled their quotas, should continue their efforts; while those wards who have been disheartened from the shortness of the time before them, should take courage, as, by a little extra exertion and liberality, there is no doubt that every one of them may now get out of the draft.

Arrival of a Packet Ship.—The Liverpool packet *Tonguecanda* arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. She brought, in addition to cargo, three hundred and sixty Irish emigrants, male and female. There were very few children among the lot. They are a better class than the average who come here. To watch the emigrants themselves as they were met by their friends was no less interesting than to look at their very singular baggage. Of the entire package containing the property of the emigrants there was but a single trunk. There were crates and boxes, of all kinds and sizes, from a rough creation of deal up to a plain and painted wooden chest. A few of the female passengers were very poor, a handbox containing all their wearing apparel. We observed one noteworthy matter—that a number of intelligence office-keepers were on the spot when the ship warped into her berth, offering good employment and pay to all the new comers. This rather took the emigrants by surprise.

Benevolent Societies of Philadelphia.—The various benevolent societies of this city are at the present beginning to provide for the coming winter, by securing in advance coal and wood for those coming under their care. Among the most prominent benevolent societies of this city are the Union Benevolent and Home Mission Societies, whose care over the poor in past seasons has been such as to secure for them the confidence of a benevolent public. During last winter both of the above-named institutions distributed in money, food, clothing, and fuel, thousands of dollars, the voluntary contributions of the benevolent. In both of these societies particular attention was paid to the children of the poor, and when it was found necessary for the mutual benefit of parent and children, comfortable homes and useful callings were provided for them. During the coming winter many of the children of volunteers will be provided for by these societies.

Larcenies.—A young man named Alfred Hernandez has been committed by Alderman Beitler upon the charge of the larceny of three diamond rings, a diamond breastpin, four bracelets, and a seal ring, the property of Rosa Herryman, living on Spruce street, above Eleventh. The prisoner pawned the articles in Nathans' store, on Sansom street.

A colored woman named Barbara Taylor, alias Terry, had a hearing last evening, before Alderman Beitler, at the Central Station, on the charge of larceny. The accused is alleged to have stolen a promissory note or draft for three hundred dollars and one hundred dollars in money, from a room in the Metropolitan Hotel. Barbara was sent to prison.

Malicious Mischief.—A young female named Kate Hunter was charged, before Alderman Welding, yesterday, with malicious mischief. It seems that she went into a drinking saloon in Exchange Place, and called for something to drink. She was attended to by one of the pretty waiter girls, and after emptying her tumbler dashed it through a large mirror. Jealousy is supposed to have been the cause of the act. Her lover, who also tends bar at the saloon, had deserted her. Kate was held to answer.

Dedication of a New Democratic Hall.—The Continental Theatre, the new room of the Keystone Club, was dedicated last evening. Josiah Randall, Esq., presided, and speeches were made by Messrs. Richard Vaux, Charles Ingersoll, Dr. Sites, and others. After the adjournment, the meeting formed in procession and marched to West Philadelphia to receive the members of the Club on their return from Chicago.

Naval Enlistments.—So large a number of recruits are now being received into the Navy that it has been found necessary to provide additional accommodations for them. The steamer *Wyoming* has been hauled out into the stream, and will be used temporarily as a receiving-ship.

Destructive Fire.—Yesterday afternoon, the cooper shop of Mr. E. Stevenson, on Washington avenue, above Swanson street, was destroyed by fire, with its contents. Loss about $10,000, partially covered by insurance. Two buildings adjoining had the roofs burned off.

Heavy Robbery.—Mr. John L. Taylor, of Zanesville, Ohio, had his pocket picked yesterday at Second and Market streets, of $1100. The thief escaped.

Cruelty to Animals.—An individual named Peter Wagner was arrested at Fifth and Library streets yesterday afternoon, for cruelly beating his horse. He was fined by Alderman Beitler.

A Valuable Remedy.—There is no more valuable remedy for coughs, colds, and all diseases of the chest and lungs, than Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, whose advertisement in another column should be read and pondered upon. The virtues of the article are really miraculous, and it should be kept constantly on hand by every family.

Window Shades.—If you want Window Shades, of any description, do not forget Patten's great manufactory, No. 1408 Chesnut street. (Patton has no connection with any store.)

The Latest Comet.—

BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL.

Astronomers have late been gazing,
With all their telescopic might,
At another bright guest blazing
Amid the azure halls of night.
These visitors unto our sky
Though by them we're little lighted,
Are in the sage star-gazer's eye,
Too important to be slighted.

But yet, we own, that high-flown guest
Showed no such taste as we admire,
Being, they say, completely dressed
(For August) in a suit of fire.
And his indifference to denote
Concerning Fashion's mandates strong,
This stranger sported to his coat,
A tail that was immensely long.

Though airy rovers, such as he,
Soar above critic-an's powers,
Quite different the plan must be
Of those who tread this earth of ours.
They like the newest styles to wear,
And cooling stuffs 'neath Sol's hot ray;
And 'tis for this such crowds repair
To Bennett's Tower, each busy day.

Balance of Summer Stock selling at old prices, much *less than present cost* of same goods.

Tower Hall,
No. 518 Market Street.
Bennett & Co.

The Model Husband.—On a week day he walks out with his wife, and is not afraid of a milliner's shop. He even has "change" when asked for it, and never alludes to it afterwards. He is not above carrying a large paper parcel, or even holding the baby on his lap in the cars. He runs on first to knock at the door when it is raining. He goes to bed first in cold weather. He allows his mother-in-law to stop in the house several weeks at a time. He believes in hysterics, and is melted instantly with a tear, and never complains if the butter *entremets* him at the table. He patches up a quarrel with a silk dress, and drives away the sulks with a trip to Atlantic. He never flies out about his buttons, or brings home friends to supper. He buys his wife a sewing machine and hires a woman to run it. To save money, making and mending, he buys his clothes ready made at Chas. Stokes & Co's "One Price," under the Continental, and never lets them smell of tobacco. He never invades the kitchen, nor opens the windows of the parlor when the sun shines, and is innocent of a latch-key. He lets the family go to the seashore every summer, whilst he remains at home with one knife and fork, sits in a brown holland chair, sleeps on a sheetless bed, and has an aged contraband to wait on him. He goes down on Saturday and comes up on Monday, taking with him the clean linen and bringing back the dirty clothes. He says the housekeeping bills without a suspicion, and rubs his eyes to the "smallness." He is easy and affectionate, keeping the wedding anniversary punctually; never complaining if dinner is not ready; making the breakfast himself if he sees it is down; fondle upon her when sick, and, to cover all promises, if she should die, never to marry again.

A Safe Investment.—There are few pers ons so ill informed as not to admit the vast advantages secured to the domestic comforts of the age by the invention of the sewing machine. Every household in the land should possess one, and *now is the time to buy*. The "Florence" machine, sold at 505 Chesnut street, which is for many reasons the most desirable sewing machine in the world, it must be borne in mind, is selling to-day at the same price charged when all other articles of utility were sold at half or less their present rates. It is clear, therefore, that the most judicious, economic and safest investment that a man can make is to buy a "Florence" at the present prices. We have no information as to this, but it is reasonable to suppose that the universal advance in prices must sooner or later affect sewing machines. Now, therefore, is the time to "invest" and the "Florence" is the machine to invest in.

A Few More Plain Facts.—The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine is the best, most simple, cheapest, and most economical.

More of the Wheeler & Wilson are in use than all other Sewing Machines combined; 50,000 a year are sold; 1000 are in use in Philadelphia.

Wheeler & Wilson's is the only perfect family Machine. Every Machine Warranted, and the money returned if not entirely satisfactory.

All good dressmakers, seamstresses, shirt-makers, and tailoresses use the Wheeler & Wilson in preference to any other Sewing Machine.

Call and examine. No charge for instruction, whether you wish to purchase or not. Instruction given at the residence of purchasers if desired. Salesroom No. 704 Chesnut street, above Seventh.

Married.

CALVER—PLATT.—On September 1st, by the Rev. Dr. Bomberger, Wm. G. Calver, of Philadelphia, to Rebecca, daughter of the late Geo. Platt, of Jacobstown, N. J.

CRESSMAN—BOLDRIDGE.—August 26th, 1864, by Rev. G. Washington Jerman, at his residence, No. 227 Marriott street, Mr. Charles M. Cressman to Miss Emma E. Boldridge, all of this city.

REYNOLDS—THOMPSON.—On Thursday, 1st inst., by the Rev. Thomas G. Allen, Mr. Robert Reynolds to Miss Mary Ann Thompson.

VANKIRK—CAMPBELL.—August 30th, 1864, by Rev. G. Washington Jerman, at his residence, No. 227 Marriott street, Mr. William H. Vankirk to Miss Margaret Campbell, all of this city.

Died.

ABBOTT.—On Sixth-day evening, 9th month 2d, Elizabeth W. Abbott, aged 54 years, widow of the late George Abbott, and youngest daughter of Joshua Longreth.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, at Barclay Hall, on Turner's Lane, on Third-day afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

ARNOLD.—On the 30th ult. in the 26th year of her age, Emma M., wife of Dacre T. Arnold, and eldest daughter of Charles A. and Mary A. Barger.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1317 Mervine street, on Sunday, the 4th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

BARTLETT.—At his residence, in Tenerton, N. J., on Fifth day, the 1st of Ninth month, Nathan Bartlett, in the 85th year of his age.

Funeral to-morrow, the 4th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

GOFORTH.—At his mother's residence, Camden, N. J., September 1st, 1864, Sergeant Charles G. Goforth, Company E, Sixth New Jersey Volunteers, aged 26 years, 6 months and 20 days, only son of the late Geo. Goforth, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Catharine Garwood, from a severe and painful wound received at the battle of Gettysburg, July 2d, 1863, which he bore patiently, as a true patriot, for his country's sake. He was a faithful soldier, a kind and loving son and brother, conscious to the last and calmly resigned to his fate, with the brightest hopes of a blessed immortality.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, No. 525 Bridge avenue, on Sunday at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Evergreen Cemetery. The relatives and friends of the family, the returned officers and members of the Sixth New Jersey Volunteers, and the Weccacoe Hose Company, of Camden, are invited to attend.

SWAYNE.—On Sixth day, the 2d instant, Elizabeth B. Swayne, in the 65th year of her age.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Third day, the 6th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of her sister, Martha V. Pratt, near Newtown Square. To proceed to Friends' Burying Ground, in Springfield, Delaware county, Pa.

TRINKLE.—Suddenly, on the 1st instant, George, son of George and Anna Trinkle, aged 12 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 911 Ogden street, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

TUCKERMAN.—In this city, September 2d, Edward G. Tuckerman, of Boston, in his 53d year. [Boston papers please copy.]

WEST.—On Friday, the 2d inst., the Rev. Nathaniel West, D. D., late Senior Chaplain, W. F., in the 70th year of his age.

Funeral from Penn West Arch Street Presbyterian Church, corner of Arch and Eighteenth streets, on Monday, next 5th, at 10 o'clock A. M. The clergy of the city and vicinity, the friends of the family and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. The members of the Central Presbytery of Philadelphia are requested to meet at the late residence of the deceased, No. 1602 Filbert street, and proceed to the church.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

TRINITY CHURCH, CATHARINE Street, above Second. Services, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., Sunday, September 4, the Rev. D. WASHBURN, Rector, officiating. 1t*

WEST SPRUCE STREET PRESBYterian Church, corner of SPRUCE and SEVENTEENTH Streets, Philadelphia.—The usual public services may be expected at this church TO-MORROW, September 4, beginning at 10½ in the morning, and 7½ in the afternoon.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SIXTH Street, above GREEN, will re-open TO-MORROW, September 4. The pastor elect, Rev. R. W. Heisby, D. D., late of New York city, will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and evening at 8 o'clock, and on ensuing Sabbaths. 1t*

PRINCETON PRESBYTERIAN Church, West Philadelphia, corner of THIRTY-NINTH Street and POWELTON Avenue.—Services TO-MORROW at half-past 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. Sermons by the Pastor, Rev. J. Addison Henry. 1t*

UNION M. E. CHURCH, FOURTH Street, below Arch.—Sabbath, September 4, Rev. John Thompson will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. Andrew Cathes in the evening at 8 o'clock 1t*

WEST SPRUCE STREET PRESBYterian Church.—Divine service TO-MORROW, Sabbath, September 4, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sabbath School at the usual hours 1t*

BROAD STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching to-morrow, 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. R. Hall, and 7½ P. M. by Rev. J. Thompson. Sacrament, 7½ o'clock.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, FRANKFORD Road and MONTGOMERY Avenue. Rev. D. L. Gear, Pastor, at home at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE NEW TESTAMENT, ELEVENTH and WOOD Streets, T. H. Stockton, Pastor. Preaching 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. All invited.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, FILBERT Street, above Seventeenth. Divine service to-morrow (Sunday), at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. The Rector will (D. V.) preach morning and evening.

REV. J. HYATT SMITH WILL PREACH IN the Eleventh Baptist Church, TWELFTH, above Race street, to-morrow (Sunday) Morning, at 10.30 o'clock, and 8 o'clock in the Evening.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, EIGHTH Street, above Race. Preaching to-morrow, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. AND. LONGACRE. Communion service 4½ P. M.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Rev. EDWARD HAWES, of Waterville, Me., who is confessedly one of the younger clergy of New England, will preach at CONCERT HALL, to-morrow, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Seats free to all.

THE SECOND CONGREGATIONAL Church, corner of EIGHTH and GREEN Streets, under the pastoral care of Rev. GEO. SMILEY, which has been closed during the hot weather will re-open on Sabbath. Preaching morning and evening.

THE MEETING-HOUSE OF THE FIRST BAPtist Church, BROAD and ARCH Streets, will be open for public worship on Sunday next, morning and evening. The usual services on Wednesday and Friday evenings, and the Sunday Schools will also be resumed.

SECOND UNITARIAN SOCIETY, REV. WM. L. CHAFFIN, Pastor. Worshipping in Washington Hall, EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets. Services will be resumed to-morrow, and continued every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 8 P. M. All in favor of the maintenance of a liberal Christian Church in the northern part of the city, are invited to co-operate.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

WINDOW SHADES,

CURTAINS,

AND

MOSQUITO NETTINGS.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

A Neglected Cold may Cause Months of suffering, and often ends at last in Consumption, Bronchitis, or other Pulmonary Affection. When neglect is attended by results so dangerous, what can justify the careless indifference of "waiting for a cold to get well itself?" If those who are now troubled with Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., would surely avoid the dreadful sufferings of the consumptive, let them take at once Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a remedy whose efficacy has been established for thirty years.

Prepared only by

Dr. D. Jayne & Son,

No. 242 Chesnut street.

Grand Opening of Fall Clothing This Day.

Grand Opening of Fall Clothing This Day.
Grand Opening of Fall Clothing This Day.
Grand Opening of Fall Clothing This Day.
Grand Opening of Fall Clothing This Day.
Grand Opening of Fall Clothing This Day.
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Grand Opening of Fall Clothing This Day.
Grand Opening of Fall Clothing This Day.
Perry & Co., Extensive Clothing House.
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Perry & Co., Extensive Clothing House.
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Perry & Co., Extensive Clothing House.
The largest and best stock of Clothing in the city.
The largest and best stock of Clothing in the city.
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The largest and best stock of Clothing in the city.
The largest and best stock of Clothing in the city.
At prices low for the times.
At prices low for the times.
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At prices low for the times.
At prices low for the times.
At prices low for the times.
At prices low for the times.
At prices low for the times.
At prices low for the times.
At prices low for the times.
New styles of Goods and new styles of Garments.
New styles of Goods and new styles of Garments.
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New styles of Goods and new styles of Garments.
New styles of Goods and new styles of Garments.
Perry & Co., Third and Chesnut streets.
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Perry & Co., Third and Chesnut streets.
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N. B.—Balance of Summer Clothing selling off at very low prices.

The Florence
The Florence
The Florence
The Florence
The Florence
The Florence
The Florence
SEWING MACHINES,
SEWING MACHINES,
SEWING MACHINES,
SEWING MACHINES,
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No. 630 CHESNUT STREET.
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No. 630 CHESNUT STREET.

Electricity.—
All Acute and Chronic Diseases cured by means of the different modifications of Electricity, at the
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1220 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.
PROF. C. H. BOLLES
Will commence,
October 4, 1864,
A course of Lectures and full instruction for applying Galvanism, Magnetism, and other modifications of Electricity as a reliable therapeutic agent for the cure of Acute and Chronic Diseases,
AT THE INSTITUTION,
No. 1220 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
Medical men and others desiring to attend the course are requested to make application early.

Choice Old Government
Java Coffee,
Roasted Fresh
Every Morning,
Davis & Richards,
Arch and Tenth.

E. G. Whitman & Co.,
Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Chocolate Caramels, Croams La Mode de Paris, exquisitely flavored.
Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c.
No. 316 Chesnut street, below Fourth.

Steck & Co.'s Pianos.—
STECK & CO.'S MASON & HAMLIN'S PIANOS.
CABINET ORGANS. PIANOS.
STECK & CO.'S
J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
VIA NEW YORK.
The Ocean Steam Navigation Company's
SPLENDID NEW STEAMSHIP
"NORTH AMERICA,"
(1635 tons burden), CHARLES P. MARSHMAN, commander, is now receiving freight, and will sail as above on WEDNESDAY, September 7, at 9 A. M.
No freight received, or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
A. HERON, JR. & CO.,
se3-3t No. 126 N. DELAWARE AVENUE.

WM. A. GRAY, N. E. CORNER OF SIXTH and MINOR streets, buys Diamonds, Watches, Gold, Silver, and Loan Tickets.
THOSE IN WANT OF MONEY CALL.
All business confidential. au19-3m

GREAT CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE,

FIRST FALL OPENING,
—1864.—
JOHN W. THOMAS
WILL OPEN ON
MONDAY MORNING,
SEPTEMBER 5,
A SPLENDID STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS,
se5-2t Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND Street.

TAGG & BRO., CORNER TENTH AND VINE Streets.—Open Bargains from Auction.
1 lot 7/8 Black Crape Parisiennes, $1.25
8 lots Black Alapaca Lustres, 50c, 75c., and $1.25.
1 lot Mode Brown and Scarlet Merinoes, $2.
1 lot Damas Printed Shirting Flannels, 50c.
1 lot All wool White Flannels, 50c.
2 lots Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 2 in. hem, 60 and 65 cents.
1 lot Boys' Unbleached Half Hose, stout, 31c.
4 lots Ladies' Bleached and Brown Cotton Hose, 55c. to $1.
3 lots very fine Fronting Linen, $1.25, $1.50, and $1.75.
1 lot No. 60 Boiled silk Blue Bonnet Ribbon, 75c.
1 lot Ladies' Embroidered Berlin Gloves, $1.25.
2 lots Ladies' Buckskin Gauntlet Gloves, $1.50 and $2.
1 lot Ladies' Black Gauntlet Fleeced Gloves, 65c.
1 lot 6-4 Bleached Heavy Sheeting Muslin, 45c.
Also, several lots Dress Goods, very cheap.
NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY. 1t

MAGEE'S ENVELOPE MANUFACTORY.—Magee's Paper Store, No. 318 CHESNUT Street.
Magee has millions of Envelopes on hand.
Magee makes up size of Envelopes to order.
Magee has thousands of Reams of Note, Letter, and Cap Paper on hand.
Magee supplies City and Country Storekeepers at fair prices.
Magee has all the new styles of Paper and Envelopes.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
No. 318 CHESNUT Street, No. 318 CHESNUT Street, se5-3t No. 316 CHESNUT Street.

NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES OF FALL Clothing
New and desirable Styles of Fall Clothing
New and desirable Styles of Fall Clothing
New and desirable Styles of Fall Clothing
New and desirable Styles of Fall Clothing
New and desirable Styles of Fall Clothing
New and desirable Styles of Fall Clothing
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Opening this day
At JONES', S. E. corner Seventh and Market streets.
At JONES', S. E. corner Seventh and Market streets.
At JONES', S. E. corner Seventh and Market streets.
At JONES', S. E. corner Seventh and Market streets.
At J

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers this Morning.

ATLANTA.

From the Tribune.

General Sherman's advance entered Atlanta about noon of yesterday—such is the great intelligence which flashed over the wires last night, and this morning electrifies the people of the North. The consummation of that magnificent campaign which the genius and indomitable resolution of General Sherman have conducted from Chattanooga to the heart of Georgia is reached at last. Territorial key of the Confederacy, Atlanta ranks in military importance beyond even Richmond, and passes into our hands as the assurance of the final dismemberment of the Rebellion, and the hopeless isolation of its component states. When Chattanooga fell the first centre of the great railway intercommunications which held the Rebellion together in military coherence was transferred to loyal possession and control. With Atlanta falls the second and practically the last hope of maintaining the integrity of that rebellious empire, which was linked together by iron roads capable of upholding a system of military defense for a territory so immense. There remains only a railway line, devious, protracted, and uncertain; a line which scarcely for any military purpose impairs the completeness of the possession of the roads which unite at Atlanta; and upon which as a means of concentrating at either end the joint resources of Virginia and Alabama and the intermediate States, the Rebellion cannot depend for a moment. By common consent Atlanta has been deemed the Gibraltar of the Rebellion; its value understood and admitted on both sides; its conquest now the final confession of the utter weakness, the vanishing resources, the exhausted strength of this accursed Rebellion.

Lacking details, we infer that—and from press information we partly gather—that the persistent extension of Sherman's lines toward the Macon road has enforced upon Hood the alternative of being shut up in Atlanta, or of abandoning the city, to save yet for a while the remnant of his army. The Rebel leader chooses the latter as the least disastrous result—but where is he to go, or what hope of prolonged resistance remains to his defeated, retreating, despairing army? The northwest of Georgia was a net-work of natural fortresses, every one of which had to be successively abandoned.

When the line of the Chattahoochee was forced, there remained Atlanta, fortified with care, defended with desperate courage—and now Atlanta is abandoned, and there is absolutely no line and no fortified town, and not even broken country where the Rebels can hope to fight with a chance of success. The fall of Atlanta is truly, and in full military sense, the loss of Georgia; and it is not too much to say that this crowning triumph of General Sherman's campaign does in effect inclose the Rebellion within the narrow limits of the Carolinas and of Southern Virginia. It destroys beyond all hope of recovery the unity of the Confederacy, and all probability of its retaining a permanent hold on the continent.

Not New Orleans, not Vicksburg, not Chattanooga, not Gettysburg was such a victory as this. It comes at an opportune moment. Let the Loyal North take heart. Devoutly thankful for the great mercy which is granted us, let us grow stronger in resolve, more unalterable in purpose, more religiously confirmed in faith, that the Rebellion shall be utterly crushed, and the Free Union of these States be re-established forever.

LATER.—An official despatch from Major-General Slocum abundantly confirms previous intelligence. The 20th Corps occupies Atlanta. Still more momentous is the news that the main army is *on the Macon road*, near East Point, and that a battle was fought near that station, in which the Rebel army was cut in two, Hood defeated, and Hardee killed. The Rebel army, then, has no remaining line of retreat; is shut up in the triangle between the Macon and Augusta roads; and may even be already destroyed or scattered. At all events, there has been a great battle, and it is as the result of that battle that Sherman to-day holds not only Atlanta but the Macon road also. There seems no reason to doubt that the overthrow of the Rebel power in Georgia is complete and irremediable.

THE UNION AND THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORMS CONTRASTED.

From the Tribune.

I. The Union Platform affirms the duty of *maintaining* the integrity of the Union and the paramount authority of its Constitution and laws. The Democratic pledges "unswerving fidelity" to the Union, but is silent as to the duty aforesaid.

II. The Union Platform treats the Rebellion as *wrong*—as wicked and unjustifiable—and demands its complete suppression. It does not propose to buy a peace, but to *make* one, by constraining the Rebels to submit to lawful authority and deport themselves hereafter like law-abiding citizens. The Democratic Platform nowhere condemns the Rebellion, even by implication, but rather condemns those who have striven to subdue it.

III. The Union Platform exhorts the Government to prosecute the war vigorously till the Rebellion shall be suppressed—no further. The Democratic Platform points significantly to the fact that the Rebellion has not yet been suppressed, deducing therefrom the conclusion that it was a mistake to attempt resisting Rebel force by force.

IV. The Union Platform affirms that as slavery was the cause and now constitutes the strength of the Rebellion, it ought, in the interest of public tranquillity and safety, to be abolished and prohibited. The Democratic Platform says nothing of the sort, but plainly implies and intends that slavery shall be preserved and perpetuated.

V. The Union Platform holds it right that black as well as white men should fight for the preservation of the Union, and be protected by the Government in so doing. The Democratic is silent on this point; but, since it wishes the war stopped anyhow, it of course doesn't want "niggers" to fight in it.

VI. The Union Platform returns the thanks of the American people to the soldiers and sailors who have fought for their country, and promises ample provision for those who have been or may be disabled in their service. The Democratic Platform proffers them sympathy and protection, but never intimates that they have been and are fighting in a righteous and holy cause.

VII. The Democratic Platform blames President Lincoln and his Cabinet for almost everything they have done in resistance to the Rebellion, but blames the Rebels for nothing. Even the cruelties of the Rebel authorities, in causing our captured brethren to be exposed, for weary months, unsheltered, to the burning suns and drenching storms of Georgia, feeding them on twelve ounces of corn and two of putrid pork per day, is charged against our own Government, without a hint that the Rebels have done anything wrong in the premises.

—In short, if Mr Jeff. Davis had been platform maker for the Chicago Convention, he could not have treated himself more tenderly nor his enterprise more gingerly than they have been in the actual platform.

PROSPECTS OF THE "ULTIMATE CONVENTION."

From the Times.

The Chicago platform proposes an "*immediate* cessation of hostilities," and an "*ultimate* convention" of the States, to change the Constitution, so as to smooth the way for the return of the Rebels to its protecting folds. Such convention can be called only by two-thirds of both bodies of Congress, or on application to that body of two-thirds of the States, disloyal as well as loyal. The amendments, to become a part of the Constitution, must be ratified by three-fourths of the States. Should the proposed course be adopted, two years would probably be consumed in calling the convention, in its deliberations, and in the acceptance of its recommendations. In the meantime the Rebels would be enabled to realize at least $1,000,000,000 from the sale of cotton, and with its proceeds, to place themselves in an impregnable position of defense. Would not all the time gained be so used?

But is it not perfectly notorious that such a convention of the States as is contemplated by the Constitution is, at the present time, impossible? There is not half a dozen States, North or South, that would join in an application for one; nor could three-fourths of them be brought to agree upon any proposition. This was perfectly well understood by the Chicago Convention, and its resolution, consequently, was a full assent to the disruption of the Union and to the boundary line claimed by the Rebels, which is to embrace every inch of territory pollluted, previous to the Rebellion, by the touch of slavery. An *immediate* armistice is just the thing of all others which the Rebels now want. It is what, of all others, the loyal States should most dread. It would give the Rebels all they needed to a successful resistance, while it would render hopeless all attempts at coercion by the Government.

Lieutenant-General Hardee.

William J. Hardee is a Georgian, born about the year 1819. He entered the West Point Academy in 1834, and was a member of the class containing the names of Beauregard and Sibley, McDowell and Barry. At the Military School he was not much distinguished, ranking as low down as twenty-six. On his graduation, in 1838, he was commissioned second lieutenant in the 2d Dragoons.

He was promoted first lieutenant, December 3, 1839, and captain, September 13, 1844. He was in the Mexican war, where he received two brevets for gallant and meritorious conduct, being brevetted major, for gallantry, at Medelin, near Vera Cruz March 25, 1847, and lieutenant-colonel in the affair at San Augustine, August 20, of the same year. He also distinguished himself at Molino del Rey; reached the full rank of major, March 3, 1855; became commandant of cadets and instructor in cavalry, artillery, and infantry tactics, at West Point, in July 1858.

At the request of Governor Brown, of Georgia, he received from Secretary Floyd, December 27, 1860, leave of absence for a year, that he might go to Europe to purchase arms for that State; resigned his commission in the United States army in the latter part of January, 1861, and in the following June was appointed a Brigadier-General of Confederate troops. His first service was in Arkansas, with headquarters at Pocahontas, and for some time he was stationed at Greenville, in this State, menacing the Federal garrison at Pilot Knob.

As Major-General, he commanded a division of Polk's Corps in the army which entered Kentucky, in September, 1862. In October of that year, he was promoted Lieutenant-General. After the fall of Vicksburg, he was assigned, in place of General Pemberton, to the command of the camp of paroled prisoners at Demopolis. Later, he succeeded General Polk in command of a corps of the Rebel army in front of Chattanooga. He is the author of "Rifle and Light Infantry Tactics," a work which has been extensively used on both sides during the war. He was a strict disciplinarian, a tyrant at heart, a profligate, and a brute.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A MEETING OF THE CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL UNION PARTY

Will be held on

Monday Afternoon, September 5, at 3 O'clock, AT HOPKINS',

LIBRARY STREET, BELOW FIFTH,

For the purpose of effecting a permanent organization.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS,
1t SECRETARY PRO TEM.

CITY BOUNTY, FOUR HUNDRED Dollars.—Office of the City Bounty Fund Commission, No. 412 PRUNE Street.

Until further notice, the Commission will continue to pay the CITY BOUNTY OF FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS to all recruits credited upon the quota of the city of Philadelphia, whether enlisting for one, two, or three years.

Parties furnishing Substitutes will receive
$100 for One Year.
$200 for Two Years.
$250 for Three Years, as heretofore.

R. P. KING, President.
ROBERT M. MOORE, Secretary. se3-6t

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

CASH ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 1, 1864.

PHILADELPHIA CITY.

Northwestern Branch U. S. Christian Commission, Chicago, per B. F. Jacobs, Secretary	$5,000 00
Connecticut Branch, Hartford, per A. G. Hammond, Treasurer	3,500 00
PHILADELPHIA:	
Thos. B. Wattson (additional)	100 00
John B. Austin	100 00
Geo. S. Harris	50 00
Excursion of Y. M. C. A	37 25
Ladies' Christian Commission, Third United Presbyterian Church	26 00
Proceeds of Fair given by Linda Simpson, Annie and Carrie Imhof, Fannie Mitchell, Augusta and Carrie Imhof, Ella Evans, at Sabbath School, St. Andrew's Church, August 16 and 17, 1864	25 00
Proceeds of Fair held by Misses Rachel Berg, Fanny Lawson and Lucy Worrall	18 11
Ladies' Christian Commission, Cedar Street Presbyterian Church, Per R. A. Mallery	18 00
"M. S. C."	10 00
"M. F. McA."	10 00
Susan Longstreth	10 00
Church of "Our Saviour"	10 00
Ladies' Christian Association, First Presbyterian Church, Germantown (additional), per Miss B. G. Mitchell	5 00
St. Mark's Lutheran Church, per Mrs. A. V. Morris	5 00
"M. F. E."	2 00
SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.	
Evangelical Lutheran Churches of Berwville and Reidelsburger, Berks county, per Rev. H. Grab	27 00
Francis Goble, Dill's Ferry	23 00
Springfield, Chester county, per Rev. Mr. Ridgway	15 85
Presbyterian Sunday School, Fort Kennedy	12 35
Collection Baptist Church, Pottstown	9 00
Presbyterian Church, Upper Mount Bethel, Northampton county, Rev. R. T. Heffelfinger	4 50
M. E. Church, New London, Chester county, per G. L. Schaeffer	1 50
SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY.	
Presbyterian Church, Fiskerville, per Benjamin Harding	3 00
Amounts from other quarters, acknowledged elsewhere in religious newspapers	3,346 80
	$11,372 56
Amount previously acknowledged	782,771 80
Total	$794,145 36

JOSEPH PATTERSON, Treasurer.

The United States Christian Commission has received the following additional stores up to September 1, 1864:—

SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia—2 bottles, Mrs. Simon; 1 package, Mrs. Stevens; R. M. H. Harlan.
Germantown—2 packages, Ladies' Aid Society of Second Presbyterian Church.
Mount Joy—2 barrels.
Lititz—1 boxes, Ladies' Aid Society.
Strasburg—2 boxes, "Patriot Daughters."
Brandywine Manor—1 parcel, Rev. Dr. Grier.
Delaware county—3 bales, per E. M. Lardin.

SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY.

Salem—32 volumes, M. E. Sabbath School.

One hundred and fifty-five other boxes and barrels of hospital stores, &c., will be acknowledged at length in the religious newspapers.

The Commission, in the prosecution of its great labor in the various armies of the Union, is each day accumulating evidence numerous and able that its work is needed in a peculiar manner. The gratitude of the soldiers and officers is expressed so often, and so strongly as to show that a great want is supplied by the ministrations of the delegates of the Commission. To continue the work of the past in measure more abundant is the design for the future. In this every child and man or woman can aid in some way. Let all remember that the smallest sum in aid of the Commission is cast into the Lord's treasury, and that if it be followed with earnest faith, may be for blessing to those in sore distress of body or soul.

GEO. H. STUART,
Chairman U. S. C. C.
No. 11 BANK Street, Philadelphia.

THE UNDERSIGNED, A COMMITTEE appointed by the Bounty Fund Convention of the several Wards for the purpose of recruiting for the benefit of deficient Wards, in anticipation of the coming draft, impressed with the importance of the subject, desire their fellow-citizens to unite with them in an effort to fill the city's quota by obtaining volunteer recruits.

To do this before the 5th of September will require the most earnest and vigorous exertions, and the Committee appeals to the liberality and public spirit of the people by their influence and by contributions of the necessary means to offer inducements equal to those offered by other communities. The Committee have appointed a sufficient number of recruiting Rendezvous in various quarters of the city, and all recruits obtained will be distributed pro rata among the Wards, and, of course, will benefit most largely those that are most deficient.

By united and continued effort the Committee hope, if not to avoid the draft altogether, at least to reduce it to insignificant proportions.

The whole number required to free the city from the draft was, on the 1st of August, about nine thousand. From this number is to be deducted those who have been recruited since that date, and on credits as the city may be entitled to, from persons enlisting in the navy from the city, and who have not been credited to their wards, from persons enlisting in the navy from the State at large, and not credited to any particular district, of which the city will have her proportion.

Efforts are being made to ascertain these credits. The committee also expect to obtain recruits from veterans re-enlisting, from the Southern States now occupied by our forces, and from other quarters. They do not deem it impossible, therefore, by proper exertions, to fill the city's quota.

Money is necessary, and can only be obtained by the voluntary subscriptions of citizens. Such subscriptions may be sent to the addresses of any members of the committee, as below given, or to the headquarters of the committee, No. 142 S. FOURTH Street.

JAMES L. CLAGHORN,
No. 207 CHURCH Alley.
JAMES H. ORNE,
No. 628 CHESNUT Street.
A. H. FRANCISCUS,
No. 323 MARKET Street.
JOSHUA SPERING,
No. 142 S. FOURTH Street.
WM. M. UHLER,
FALLS OF SCHUYLKILL.
N. B. BROWN,
No. 113 S. FIFTH Street.
JOHN W. FRAZIER,
No. 949 S. SIXTH Street.

au22-tf

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE OIL COMPANY, No. 123 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Globe Oil Company has this day declared a dividend of two per cent. on the capital stock, par value ten dollars per share, payable on and after the 15th instant. Books closed on the 10th, and reopened on the 15th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN H. WYLE,
se2-3t* Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, August 22, 1864.

The third instalment of five dollars on each share of the stock of the Union Passenger Railway Company will be due and payable at the office of the Company, No. 419 WALNUT Street, on September 5, 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. H. KEMBLE,
au22-12t* Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BRIGGS OIL COMPANY, No. 147 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, September 1, 1864.—The Board of Directors have this day declared the third monthly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on the 5th inst.

The Transfer Books will be closed after the 4th inst. and re-opened on the 9th.

A. F. SABINE,
se2-6t President.

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, Harrisburg, August 30, 1864.—General Orders, No. 1.—In conformity with the provisions of the acts of Assembly of the 2d and 18th of August, 1864, and the act to which they are supplements, it is ordered

1. That the raising of the corps of fifteen regiments, to be called the "Pennsylvania State Guard," provided for in said acts, be forthwith commenced.

2. As the force, thus to be raised, will be commanded by company officers elected by the men, and who have been in the service of the United States, and been honorably discharged therefrom.

The field and general officers will be appointed by the Governor and mustered into the service of the State. The force will be used only for the defense of the State. It will, while in service, be clothed equipped, armed, subsisted, disciplined, and paid as provided for by law for similar troops in the service of the United States.

3. Persons qualified by service for the position of company officers in this corps will, on application to the State Inspector-General at Harrisburg, receive authority to recruit companies and squads, and, if afterwards elected as company officers, will be commissioned accordingly.

4. The said corps shall be enlisted in the service of the State for three years, unless sooner discharged, and shall be liable to be called into the service of the State at such times as the Governor may deem their services necessary.

5. A Camp of Rendezvous will be established at Harrisburg, under the charge of competent military and medical officers, and transportation for troops thereto will be furnished to persons recruiting companies and squads of not less than eight men, on application to Colonel M. S. Quay, Harrisburg, Chief of Transportation and Telegraph Department.

6. All the regiments, squadrons, and batteries, specially herein provided for, not be recruited within thirty days, the deficiency will be supplied by draft.

7. Brigadier-General Lemuel Todd, State Inspector-General, is charged with the execution of this order, and all the details under it.

By order of
A. G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant-General, Penna. se1-tf

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF the Schuylkill and Oil Creek Company, No. 921 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a second monthly dividend of one per cent. (ten cents per share) on the Capital Stock, payable at their Office on and after TUESDAY, September 6th, free of State tax.

Transfer Books will be closed on WEDNESDAY, August 31st, at 3 P. M., for five days.

se2-5t* L. J. DEMUTH, Secretary.

DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD, THROAT DISEASES, CATARRH.

Those who suffer from these maladies have now the very best opportunity for finding relief. The apparatus constructed by DR. VON MOSCHZISKER is undoubtedly the most perfectly effective agent ever used for reaching the seat of the disease to which it is directed, and eradicating it with wonderful rapidity. The application is painless. Office, No. 1037 WALNUT Street.

TESTIMONIALS.

To the Deaf.—Dr. Von Moschzisker, Aurist, No. 1037 Walnut street, operated most successfully on my ears, restoring me to perfect hearing. I suffered from what the physicians called a thickening of the drum of the ear.

WILLIAM CRANE, Builder,
Residence, No. 1913 S. Second street.

Philadelphia, August 2, 1864.

PHILADELPHIA, 25th June, 1864.—This is to certify, that for four years I was troubled with an offensive discharge, accompanied with deafness. I have been treated by numerous physicians without receiving any benefit. Some months ago I applied to Dr. Von Moschzisker, who has accomplished a perfect cure.

JOSEPH SHOEMAKER,
Of the firm of Shoemaker & Tisdal, Merchants,
No. 244 N. Broad street.

Private residence, No. 722 Green street.

EYE.—Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER can be consulted on all maladies of the Eye. The SURGICAL operations to restore SIGHT skilfully performed.

Office, No. 1037 WALNUT Street,

Where hundreds of similar testimonials as the above can be examined. au6-tf

DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS.—J. Isaacs, M.D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above-named members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country can be seen at his Office, No. 511 PINE Street. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charges made for examination. Office hours from 8 to 11 A. M., 2 to 7 P. M. No. 511 PINE Street. je7-3m

SILK AND DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

FALL, 1864. STOCK NOW IN STORE. FALL, 1864.

EDMUND YARD & CO.,

Nos. 617 Chesnut and 614 Jayne Streets.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

SHAWLS,

LINENS, AND

WHITE GOODS.

LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF DRESS GOODS.

FULL LINE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

BALMORALS,

INCLUDING

au30-2m

BRUNER'S AND OTHER MAKES.

RUN NO RISKS!—

We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.

FINE SHIRTS,

CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.

Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4 75. Usual price $6 00.

Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms, Only $4 50. Usual price $5 50.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SMITH & JACOBS,
my3-6m No. 1426 CHESNUT Street.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

1024 CHESNUT STREET. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

The attention of LADIES VISITING THE CITY, or those about LEAVING it for "Watering Places," or "Country," is respectfully invited to the extensive stock of WHITE GOODS suitable for SUMMER WEAR, for WHITE BODIES, MORNING WRAPPERS, &c.

An extensive assortment is offered in Lace and Worked Edgings and Insertings, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, and in plain and Fancy Plaid, Striped, and Figured White Goods AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THEIR PRESENT RETAIL VALUE.

100 Printed Linen Cambric Dresses.
100 pieces Puffed, Tucked, and Striped Muslins.

E. M. NEEDLES.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies, Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

fe4-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

COFFEE AND RASPBERRY.—ALEX. MILLER & CO., Proprietors of the Old Government PREPARED JAVA COFFEE,

have Removed their place of business from No. 218 N. second street to No. 243 ARCH Street, where they are prepared to fill all orders at the shortest notice which the public may favor them with. Their Coffee is, as usual, the best in the market. They also have the best

RASPBERRY SYRUP

that is manufactured in the city, all at lowest prices, considering the high prices of material.

Please give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Do not forget the Number,

au15-1m No. 243 ARCH Street.

CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS AND Window Shades, from New York Auction sales, (slightly wet.)—Magnificent Brussels, ¾ wide, $1 25, $1 37½, $1 50 and $1 75; Imitation Brussels, (painted,) ¾ wide, 70, 80 and 90 cents; 5-4, 9-4 and 12-4 at proportionate prices; Imperial Carpets, $1 37 to $1 75 per yard; Ingrains, from 50 cents to $1 12½; Venetian, Rag, and Hemp, from 37½ to 75 cents per yard; Mattings, the largest assortment ever offered in Philadelphia, from 37½ to 75 cents a yard, at the New York Auction Sales Depot, (formerly Stebbins'.) No. 347 S. SECOND Street, first door above Walnut, opposite Corn Exchange.

jy7-3m

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTABLISHED in 1850.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors,

Choice Havana Cigars,
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces
English and Scotch Ale and Porter,
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.

Navy Messes put up with care.

At No. 118 S. SECOND Street.
je28 1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies, Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

fe4-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 526 MARKET Street.

LARGE SALE OF
WHITE GRANITE, C. C. BROCKINGHAM, AND YELLOW WARE.

In open lots, suitable for city and country retail trade.
On Tuesday Morning, Sept. 6, at 10 o'clock.

FLINT GLASSWARE.

Also, a fine assortment of superior quality table Glassware.

AUCTION SALE AT BROOKLYN NAVY Yard.

By order of Rear-Admiral Hiram Paulding, U. S. N., Commandant of the New York Navy Yard, I shall offer for sale, at Public Auction, at said Yard,

ON THURSDAY, September 8th, at 12 o'clock M.

500 barrels Spirits Turpentine.
10,000 lbs. of Canvas Chippings.
A lot of Scrap Leather.
1 small Engine.
1 Horizontal Boiler.
4 Upright Boilers.
A lot of Scrap Pattern Lumber.
A lot of Ashes and Cinders.
1 lot of Iron Boats.
Several Condemned Wood Boats.

Twenty per cent. of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of sale, and ten days will be allowed to remove the goods from the Yard, and if not so removed, the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

All payments to be made in Government currency, and before the goods are removed from the Navy Yard.

D. D. T. MARSHALL,
U. S. Navy Storekeeper.
Navy Yard, New York, August, 1864. au29-6t

WANTS.

WANTED TO RENT.—A FURNISHED House by a private family. Address J. G. D., Post Office, Box 2053. au29-3t

TEAMSTERS WANTED.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 18, 1864.

Wanted, at once, FIVE HUNDRED (500) to ONE THOUSAND (1000) TEAMSTERS, each capable of driving with single line, and managing six mule teams.

To such who are competent to perform the duty, the pay per month will be thirty-five ($35) dollars, with one ration per day, and hospital privileges, including the best medical attendance when sick.

Men are ordered as Wagon Masters will receive such positions, upon bringing to this point twenty-five (25) good Teamsters.

Apply to Captain CHAS. H. TOMPKINS, A. Q. M., U. S. A., corner of TWENTY-SECOND and G Streets, Washington, D. C.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
au19-21t Depot of Washington.

CITY POINT, Va.,
August 7, 1864.

OFFICE DEPOT OF REPAIRS,
ARMIES OPERATING AGAINST RICHMOND.

WANTED,

300 Teamsters,
50 Wheelwrights,
50 Blacksmiths, and
20 Carriage Trimmers.

Who will receive the highest rates of Government pay rations, and medical attendance

Transportation furnished by applying at

No. 231 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

E. J. STRANG,
Captain, A. Q. M.

JAMES M. KELLY,
au10-1m Quartermaster's Agent.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE.—DWELLING NO. 1217 MARSHALL street, above Girard Avenue.

Apply to CHARLES RHOADS,
se1 2t* No. 36 S. SEVENTH Street.

EDUCATIONAL.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
AND SELECT SCHOOL,
WILLING'S ALLEY,
ATTACHED TO ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.

The fourteenth annual session of these Institutions will begin on MONDAY, September 5, 1864.

Applications for admission to be made at the College between the hours of 8 and 12 A. M. au23-tuths-2w

PHILADELPHIA MILITARY SCHOOL. COURTLAND SAUNDERS' INSTITUTE,
Thirty-ninth and Market Streets,
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 6,
Address,
au27-1m PROFESSOR E. D. SAUNDERS, D. D.

FRIENDS' ACADEMY FOR BOYS, READ of No. 41 N. ELEVENTH Street, reopens on the 5th inst. $15 per term of 22 weeks. All denominations admitted. [se1-1m*] W. WHITALL.

JAMES S. BIRD, TEACHER OF THE PIANO, No. 320 SIXTEENTH Street, below Spruce. au22 1m*

THOUSANDS OF TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.

Patent applied for. My new invention, a Double Reversible Self-adjusting Safety Valved Inhaler, for administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, and extracting teeth without pain. The only mode that the Gas can be properly and safely administered.

DR. C. L. MUNNS,
au27-12t No. 731 SPRUCE STREET.

DR. J. DAVIDSON'S CHIROPODIST AND Bathing Establishment, No. 228 S. SECOND Street, (entrance also on Levant street.)—DR. DAVIDSON offers his services to Ladies and Gentlemen as a Chiropodist of experience, and promises immediate relief as extractor of soft and hard Corns, operator of Nails growing in the flesh, and medical attendant of aggravated and frosted Feet, in and out of his residence.

At his establishment, No. 228 S. SECOND Street, can be found Hot and Cold Baths, Cold Shower and Douche Baths, and Sulphur and Vapor Baths.

His Sulphur and Vapor Baths are worthy the especial attention of Invalids, to whom he gives his personal attention. au21-tf

MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL.
JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
No. 718 MARKET STREET,

are now receiving their supplies fresh from the fisheries.

The superiority of their Oil in every respect, has gained for it a reputation and sale beyond any other found in the market.

To maintain it, they are determined to supply an article that may be entirely relied on for freshness and purity.

See testimonials of Professors of Medical Colleges. au11

BURNS' COTTAGE.— This ever popular, cozy, and well-known place of welcome visitation, at the N. E. corner of SIXTH and MINOR Streets, is doing a most thriving business, under the auspices and immediate supervision of

ADMIRAL JAMES NELSON,
Proprietor.

The Admiral spares neither time, money, nor attention to supply his patrons with the choicest Wines and Liquors, and superior Scotch and Old Stock Ale on draught, which cannot be equalled in Philadelphia.

Let every man who loves his country and is fond of a good drink, give the Admiral a call. au20-1m

FLOURISHING HOTELS.—AMONGST THE public houses in and around this city there are none to surpass the new ENGLISH in SEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT, or the old and well known "BOUGH'S" Hotel, at the corner of NICE'S LANE and TOWNSHIP LINE Road, kept by GEORGE W. KOHL, is Proprietor of both, which he has secured sufficient guarantee for their entire success. The choicest wines, liquors, and cigars always on hand, and refreshments can be had at all hours of the day and night. Terms exceedingly low. A splendid Lunch every day, from 11 to 12 o'clock. au20-1m

HOOPER'S ALE VAULTS, S. E. CORNER THIRD and CHESNUT Streets,
UNDER UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING.

THE COOLEST AND BEST ALES IN THE CITY.
OLD BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, WHISKIES,
CALIFORNIA AND CATAWBA WINES
AND BRANDIES, ENGLISH, IRISH,
SCOTCH, AND AMERICAN ALES
AND BROWN STOUT.

This celebrated old stand having been renovated and thoroughly refitted, with some of the finest stocks of Ales and choice Liquors in the city, the proprietor invites the public to give him a call, confident as he is of their approval au22-1m

NEW GAME OF CARDS.
THE NEW MUSICAL CARDS

(Patronized by the Royal Family of England), are sent by post for THREE DOLLARS. They are a most amusing pastime, and teach Musical Time quicker than any other method.

"A most interesting and clever game."—Times.
"Admirably adapted for teaching Musical Time."—Illustrated London News.

Address A. JOYCE, No. 62 W. THIRTY-SIXTH Street, New York. au26-1m

WAR CLAIMS, BOUNTIES, PENSIONS, PAY, and all description of claims against the United States Government adjusted and collected. PRIZE MONEY.—We have a full list of prizes now payable, and the money can be collected at once. Apply or write to

GEORGE CRAGG & BROTHER,
Army and Navy Claim Agents,
au17-1m* No. 462 WALNUT Street.

PATENTED JULY 19, 1864.—JOSEPH MOTTET, Eleve de Paris, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring on any kind of wearing apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for stretching pants from one to five inches. No. 1736 RACE Street, Branch No. 509 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia. au6-3m

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

First Collection District of Pennsylvania, comprising the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eleventh Wards of the City of Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

The Annual Assessment for 1864, for the above-named District, of persons liable to pay Carriages, Pleasure Yachts, Billiard Tables, and Gold and Silver Plate, and also of persons required to take out Licenses, having been completed,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Taxes aforesaid will be received daily by the undersigned, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) at the Office, No. 304 CHESNUT Street, second floor, on and after THURSDAY, September 1, and until and including SATURDAY, September 24, ensuing.

PENALTIES.

All persons who fail to pay their Annual Taxes upon carriages, pleasure yachts, billiard tables, gold and silver plate, on or before the 24th day of September, 1864, will incur a penalty of ten per centum additional of the amount thereof, and be liable to costs, as provided for in the 15th Section of the Excise Laws of July 1, 1862.

All persons who in like manner shall fail to take out their licenses, as required by law, on or before the 24th day of September, 1864, will incur a penalty of ten per centum additional of the amount thereof, and be subject to a prosecution for three times the amount of said tax, in accordance with the provisions of the 59th section of the law aforesaid.

All payments are required to be made in Treasury Notes, under authority of the United States, or in notes of Banks organized under the act to provide a National Currency, known as National Banks.

NO FURTHER NOTICE WILL BE GIVEN.

JESPER HARDING,
Collector,
se1-21t No. 304 CHESNUT Street.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

AUGUST 24, 1864.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF THREE YEARS SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES DATED OCTOBER 1, 1861.

Holders of Seven-Thirty Notes, dated October 1, 1861, are hereby notified that they may be presented immediately, in any amount, to be exchanged for Six Per Cent. Bonds falling due after June 30, 1881.

The interest on the Seven-Thirty Notes will be settled up to date of maturity, October 1, and the Six Per Cent. Bonds will bear full coupons from July 1.

The amount of interest will be made by deducting from the amount of interest found to be due on the Seven-Thirty Notes up to October 1, the interest accrued on the Six Per Cent. Bonds from July 1 to October 1; the balance will be transmitted by the Treasurer's coin draft immediately upon settlement.

The following regulations in relation to endorsements must be carefully observed:—

Where notes transmitted for settlement were issued payable to order, and are held and transmitted by the original owners, they must be endorsed by them, "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," and bonds will issue in their name.

Where notes payable to order are held by other parties than the original owners, the notes must have the endorsement of the original owners, and also be endorsed by the present owners, "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

For notes issued in blank, endorsed "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," bonds will be issued to the parties transmitting them, and in such manner as they may direct.

When notes are endorsed or transmitted by an attorney, administrator, executor, or other agent, they must be accompanied by a duly certified copy or certificate of the authority under which he acts; and in all cases by a letter stating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denomination of the Six Per Cent. Bonds wanted in exchange.

When Registered Bonds are ordered, parties should state at which of the following places they wish the interest paid, viz.: New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
au30 3w Secretary of the Treasury.

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS.

POSTAGE STAMPS FOR SALE.

A DISCOUNT OF TWO PER CENT. ON ALL SUMS OF $20 AND UPWARDS.

At the Principal Depot for the sale of Internal Revenue Stamps,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street, and
au10 No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia.

THE NEW TAX BILL
AND
REVENUE STAMP LAW.

Copies of the New Tax Bill and Revenue Stamp Law, for sale wholesale and retail; and Revenue Stamps of all descriptions constantly on hand, at the following rates of discount:—

On orders of $50, two per cent. discount.
" " 100, three " "
" " 300, four " "

FOURTH EDITION

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

SHERMAN'S VICTORY.

OFFICIAL OPINIONS.

EAST POINT OCCUPIED.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, September 3.—The people are greatly excited here to-day over the glorious news from Atlanta. Nothing else is thought of or talked about. It is believed in official circles that the importance of Sherman's success is not fully developed, and that he not only occupies Atlanta, but has inflicted a crushing defeat on Hood's army, and now occupies East Point, the stronghold in the rear of Atlanta, to which it was supposed Hood would retreat if compelled to evacuate that city.

Aides-de-Camp.

The Secretary of War has decided that Aides-de-Camp appointed under the act of July 17, 1862 whether from the line of the army or from civil life, be considered, from the fact of their appointment, as officers of volunteers assigned to duty which requires them to be mounted, and as such are entitled during the time they are employed on such duty to receive under the above-mentioned act the pay, emoluments, and allowances of cavalry officers of the same grade respectively without the additional allowance of $24 per month.

Bounties.

It has been decided that the bounties provided for by the act of July 4, 1864, for enrolling and calling out the national forces, though referred in terms to volunteers alone who shall enlist under calls which the President is authorized to make, are yet made applicable to men enlisted in the regular forces by the Fifth Section of Act July 29, 1861, which enacts that they shall be entitled to the same bounties in every respect as those allowed to volunteers. The bounties thus authorized shall be paid in instalments as follows:—On being duly accepted at depot $100, on the expiration of eighteen months' service $100, on the expiration of full term $100.

Examination of Recruits.

With a view to a careful examination of every recruit, substitute, etc., received at the general rendezvous established for the reception of recruits, etc., before forwarding to regiments, in order that all of those unfit for field service may be discharged, as required by orders and regulations, the Secretary of War directs that the Surgeon-General place at each of the general rendezvous referred to as many officers of the medical corps as may be necessary to make the requisite examinations; these medical officers to be selected so as to give some of the best talent of the medical corps for the especial purpose of examining recruits. The Secretary of War also directs that, in future, commanders of troops in the field discourage, as far as practicable, the discharge of enlisted men who have passed the examination, for disability existing at the time of entry into service.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

The Rebels Falling Back to Winchester.

WASHINGTON, September 3.—The following official despatch was received last night:—

The enemy are on the move down the valley, falling back towards Winchester. General Averill attacked and drove Vaughn's cavalry from some point north of Bunker Hill to within six miles of Winchester, when his advance was stopped by a division of infantry. Averill captured twenty wagons, two battle flags, and a number of prisoners, and a herd of cattle. General Sheridan arrived last night, with his whole army, in pursuit.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, September 3.—The latest information from the Army of the Potomac is, that nothing of note has transpired for some time past. Picket firing is indulged in parts of the line at night, and almost entirely ceases during the day.

A private named Chandler, of Battery K, 4th United States Artillery, is to be hung to-day, for desertion.

THE UNION OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., September 1.

The Convention was summoned to consider the union of the three maritime provinces, but the proposal of the Canadian Government is that the whole of British North America, from Halifax to the Rocky Mountains, shall be united in one Federal Government, and under one Legislature.

The Canadian deputation has no official standing in the convention, Canada having no interest in the special question for which the convention was summoned. The Canadian deputies were, however, soon after their arrival, invited to meet the convention and present their views.

There have accordingly been several meetings, and it is understood that the whole subject of a larger confederation has been fully discussed. These meetings, however, have all been held with closed doors, and the proceedings have not transpired. The delegates in the meantime are enjoying the hospitalities of Charlottetown. The steamer *Queen Victoria* awaits the conclusion of the proceedings, when the Canadian deputation will proceed across the Straits, and, landing at Pictou, will make a tour through Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Rejoicings over the Victory at Atlanta.

READING, Sept. 3.—Quite an excitement prevails in Reading to-day. The bells are ringing, cannons are firing, and the people generally are rejoicing over the victory at Atlanta.

The Whereabouts of Juarez.

NEW YORK, September 3.—Mr. Romero, the Mexican Minister, emphatically denies that Juarez has left or intends to leave Mexico, and asserts that the Mexican Republic will yet be re-established.

Sailing of Steamers.

NEW YORK, September 3.—The *Etna* and *Teutonia* sailed for Europe to-day, with $30,000 in specie.

Muller, the alleged murderer of Mr. Brigga, goes out in the *Etna*.

Sailing of the "Hecla."

HALIFAX, N. S., September 3.—The *Hecla* sailed for Boston this morning.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 3.—Flour is dull, and nominally 10c. lower. Wheat dull, and 2@3c lower. Corn dull, and 1@2c. lower. Pork heavy and lower. Lard and Whisky heavy.

Receipts Flour, 5000 bbls.; Wheat, 7100 bush.; Corn 5000 bush.

NEW YORK, September 3.—Stocks are dull Chicago and Rock Island, 106¾; Cumberland Preferred, 60¾; Michigan Southern, 80¾; do. guaranteed, 146; New York Central, 128; Reading, 132½; Hudson River, 120¾; Canton Company, 53¾; Erie, 108; One-year Certificates, 95¾; Treasury, 7-3-10's, 111; Five-twenty Coupons, 105¾; do. registered, 103; Coupons '81, 107¼; Gold, 240.

BALTIMORE, September 3.—Flour firm; sales of 1000 bbls. Ohio extra at $12 25; and 500 bbls. Howard street superfine at $12 00. Corn firm; white scarce at $1 80. Provisions dull. Whisky dull and heavy at $1 90.

COLLISION ON THE DELAWARE.—A collision occurred last night on the Delaware river, between a steamer and a schooner, opposite New Castle, Delaware. Both boats were damaged, and two men seriously injured. This morning one of the sufferers died at the Pennsylvania Hospital. He res[ided] in the State of Delaware. The Coroner [held an in]quest on Monday afternoon. The [other] is lying in a dangerous con[dition].

FIRE IN HOLMESBURG.—About [two o'clock this] morning, a fire broke [out in a] stable attached to the cotton [factory at Holmes]burg, Twenty-[third ward, caught] from a rag-[picker's fire, and] burned only for two [hours, but] did damage exceed two

ATLANTA AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.

THE THEATRE OF SHERMAN'S SPLENDID VICTORY.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

The city of Atlanta contains about twenty thousand inhabitants, five thousand of which are composed of Rebel refugees and officials, who have come thither since the war began. Three main railroads diverge from it, viz.: the road to Chattanooga, on the north; the Georgia road running east to Charleston, and the road to the south, which forks into that leading to Montgomery and Pensacola, through Macon to Savannah. The importance of its capture can hardly be overestimated, because of the valuable strategic position thus gained by the Union forces.

The campaign of General Sherman is one of the most brilliant ones of the whole war. Starting from Chattanooga early in May, he has pushed steadily on through the enemy's country, and, opposed by General Joseph Johnston, to his objective point, Atlanta, having traversed a distance of one hundred and thirty-eight miles.

At every step his advance was disputed by the foe. A severe battle was fought at Tunnel Hill, which victory resulted in the capture of Dalton. General Sherman then pushed on his troops to Rome and Kingston, occupying them almost before the Rebels were aware of the presence of our troops. Next came Marietta, which was regarded as the key of Atlanta, and as such it proved to be.

In the early part of July, General Sherman appeared in front of Atlanta, and coolly set to work to take it by siege. At this time General Johnston was superseded by General Hood, on account of the dissatisfaction with the retreating policy which obtained with the latter. General Hood at once took the offensive, but was unable to deter Sherman from his purpose. Again and again he flung his troops against the besiegers, but to no purpose.

There are many noticeable features of this campaign, one of which is the steadiness with which General Sherman advanced after he had once started. Yet all the while he was fighting battles, defensive as well as offensive, and sending out expeditions to cut important lines of communication and otherwise harass the enemy. On the other hand, the Rebels constantly retreated. The few times that they made a stand they were either beaten in open fight, or compelled by a flank movement to leave their chosen position.

MUSICAL JOTTINGS.

—The theatre at Parma will open next season, with *William Tell*, an opera forbidden under the old ducal government.

—The Marzi Brothers almost monopolize the opera houses of Florence, managing three—the Pergola, the Pagliono, and the Politeama.

—*Fra Diavalo* has been produced at Baden, with Madame Faure as "Zerlina." A new opera, *The Lotus Flower*, by M. Prosper Pascal, has also been produced.

—At Vichy, Madame Ugalde has sung before the Emperor Napoleon and the King of the Belgians.

—Bombay is added to the list of operatic fields for aspiring singers. One Signora Jackson has been engaged for the opera there.

—La Grua is engaged for San Carlo, Naples, for the season of 1864-65.

—Stigelli, the tenor, is engaged to sing "Faust" at Bologna.

—Rubinstein, who, like Viardot, Clara Schumann, and others, passes his summers at Baden-Baden, gives every Sunday musical *matinees*, to which artists and his friends come without any formal invitation.

—Opera not having succeeded at the Porte St. Martin theatre, the management has reverted to its old system of producing sensation dramas.

—At Boulogne sur-Mer has been given a concert in which Bottesini and Adelina Patti took part.

—Mongini succeeded so finely in *Anna Bolena* at Madrid, that critics say "he brings back the times when angels sang"—referring to Rubini's renowned performance in that opera. Mongini has also appeared in *Otello*.

—Tamberlike was to make his *debut* in Madrid this season in the *role* of *Poliuto*, with Carmelina Poch as *Paolina*.

—The first case under the new street music act has been brought by a citizen of London, who complained of an Italian organ-grinder who persisted in playing his organ when he was required to go away. The complainant stated that the noise of the organ interfered with the composition of a letter he was writing to his landlord, and although he waved his hand to the prisoner he did not leave until he had descended to the street and spoken to him; but the magistrate was of opinion that the delay was occasioned by the defendant's ignorance of what the prosecutor meant, and so he dismissed the case.

TWELFTH WARD.

INSURANCE AGAINST THE DRAFT.

Col. WILLIAM B. MANN has agreed to insure a certain number of the citizens of Twelfth Ward from Draft, on the payment of

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the Bounty Fund of the Ward.

The Committee will meet at Alleghania Lyceum Rooms, Noble street above Fourth, this (SATURDAY) evening. Subscriptions can also be paid to GEORGE M. SNOWDEN, Druggist, S. W. corner Fourth and Noble streets.

Parties who have not yet subscribed to the Bounty Fund are requested to do so at once. FIVE DOLLARS from each enrolled citizen will clear the Ward of a Draft

WE NEED FUNDS—MEN ARE PLENTY.

Precinct Committees are requested to make report.

CHAS. M. WAGNER, President.

L. B. ENGLES, Treasurer.

THOMAS H. CONNELL, Secretary. 31

MILITARY NOTICES.

EIGHTH WARD BOUNTY FUND.—The Eighth Ward is still behind its quota more than fifty men. To raise this number every citizen of the Ward must lend his best efforts. Recruits can be got to credit themselves to the ward only by the personal exertions of each individual interested in anticipating the requirements of the draft.

Subscriptions should be made at once for this purpose, and sent without delay to

J. G. ROSENGARTEN, Treasurer,
au27-6t S. E. corner SIXTH and WALNUT Streets.

ATTENTION!

199th REGIMENT PENNA. VOLUNTEERS.

$25 PREMIUM

TO ANY PERSON BRINGING A RECRUIT FOR THIS REGIMENT.

se2-3t HEADQUARTERS,

No. 611 CHESNUT STREET.

SUBSTITUTES AND ENROLLED CITIZENS

Are informed that the firm of

JOSEPH & CO.

Have taken the Rooms

No. 422 WALNUT STREET,

Lately occupied by the

CITIZENS' VOLUNTEER SUBSTITUTE COMMITTEE.

Where they will be pleased to furnish ALIENS, VETERANS, or CONTRABANDS, as Substitutes for ENROLLED CITIZENS, and will pay to Substitutes the HIGHEST PRICE. se1-3t

HEADQUARTERS FOR DRAFTED MEN, SUBSTITUTES, AND VOLUNTEERS.

Drafted or Enrolled men will be furnished with Substitutes at short notice.

Volunteers and Substitutes will be paid the highest bounties in cash as soon as mustered.

All parties will be honorably dealt with at this office.

W. D. HAVENS,
No. 115 S. SEVENTH Street, Second Floor, Room No. 10.
Agents will be liberally paid. au30-6t*

199th REGIMENT PA. VOLS.,

COL. A. A. LECHLER.

$525 BOUNTY.

Men Mustered and Paid $425 immediately, $33 33 more before leaving camp, balance in instalments.

Pay $16 Per Month — Clothing and Subsistence.

The Regiment is encamped at CAMP CADWALADER, in comfortable quarters.

DON'T WAIT TO BE DRAFTED, but join this Regiment, and leave your families well provided for.

NO DELAY IN PAYING THE BOUNTY!

au24-tf VETERAN OFFICERS.

HEADQUARTERS, No. 611 CHESNUT ST.

BIRNEY'S SHARPSHOOTERS.

AVOID THE DRAFT,

and enlist in a Corps of some standing.

Authorized by the General and State Government.

MAJOR J. W. MOORE,

OF THE

NINETY-NINTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,

Is recruiting to fill up five Companies in this city.

THE HIGHEST BOUNTIES GIVEN

For One, Two, or Three Years' Men.

Call at once, at

No. 809 CHESNUT Street, below SIXTH,

If you want to Enlist.

MAJOR J. W. MOORE

Is prepared to pay promptly

THE CITY AND WARD BOUNTY

Immediately on the mustering of any man to his Regiment.

BULLOCK BROS.,
D. W. DAVIS,
JOS. F. TOBIAS,
JNO. W. EVERMAN,
D. S. WINEBRENNER,
I. CAREY LEE,
ALF. D. JESSUP,
A. L. BONAFFON,
} Committee.

au29-tf

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL, First District, Pa., No. 240 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, August 31, 1864.

To insure prompt replies to all questions on ordinary subjects connected with the Enrolment, Draft, Exemption, Liabilities to Draft, Credits and Accounts of men furnished, Citizens are requested to make application to the Provost Marshal of the Congressional District for such information, and not to the Provost Marshal-General at Washington.

By order of the Provost Marshal-General.

WILLIAM E. LEHMAN,
Captain and Provost Marshal.

au31-tf

BOUNTY FOR MARINES.—WANTED for the United States Marine Corps, able-bodied men to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yards, and on board United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.

Better compensation than the army.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS GOVERNMENT BOUNTY; also, ALL THE LOCAL BOUNTIES paid upon enlistment.

Marines receive Prize Money.

For all further information apply at the Recruiting Rendezvous,

No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce Street, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock.

G. G. McCAWLEY,
au8-tf Major and Recruiting Officer.

REMOVAL.—THOMAS M. FLOWMAN, Carpenter and Builder, has removed his shop from No. 22 Strawberry street to No. 322 CARTER Street, adjoining the old Post Office Building. Having increased facilities for carrying on the business extensively, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. 1s7

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.—

Sole Manager ..... W. S. FREDERICKS.
Business Agent and Treasurer ..... JOS. F. MURPHY.

OPENING NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

MRS. JOHN DREW as "LADY TEAZLE."

New Drop Curtain, New Scenery, New Decorations, Carpetings, &c.

OLD FAVORITES AND NEW FACES!

On SATURDAY EVENING, September 3, 1864,

The performance will commence with

NATIONAL AIRS BY THE ORCHESTRA,

During which the

NEW ACT DROP

will be exhibited. To be followed by Sheridan's brilliant Comedy of

THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,

LADY TEAZLE ..... Mrs. JOHN DREW
Mrs. Candour ..... Mrs. Thayer
(Her first appearance for five years.)
Maria ..... Miss E. Price
Lady Sneerwell ..... Miss Morse
Sir Peter Teazle ..... Mr. Gridhits
Sir Oliver Surface ..... Mr. Wallis
Charles Surface ..... Mr. James Carden
(From the London and Philadelphia Theatres. His first appearance in this city.)
Joseph Surface ..... Mr. Walter Donaldson
(From Niblo's, New York. His first appearance in this Theatre.)
Mr. Crabtree ..... Mr. Stuart Robson
Mr. Benjamin Backbite ..... Mr. Marlowe
Moses ..... Mr. Frank Finn
(From the Boston Theatres. His first appearance in this city.)
Careless ..... Mr. Robert Craig
Snake ..... Mr. James Taylor
Trip ..... Mr. Hilyard
Rowley ..... Mr. Stults
Sir Toby Bumper ..... Mr. E. Marble
(His first appearance in this city.)
Joseph's Servant ..... Mr. Murray
(His first appearance in this city.)
Lady Sneerwell's Servant ..... Mr. Worth

Selections from Verdi's "Trovatore," by the Orchestra.

To conclude with the Laughable Farce of

THE ROUGH DIAMOND.

SCALE OF PRICES.

Dress Circle and Parquet ..... 50 cents
Family Circle ..... 25 "
Second Seats ..... 75 "
Orchestra Stalls $1
Private Boxes ..... $6 and $8

Stockholders' Tickets delivered on and after Thursday, September 1.

The Box Office will be open for the sale of Tickets and Reserved Seats at 10 A. M. on Thursday, September 1.

The Lessee has great pleasure in informing the public that she has perfected no arrangements with

STARS OF THE FIRST ORDER OF DRAMATIC EXCELLENCE,

who will appear in the course of the Season. se1-3t

GROVER'S NEW CHESNUT ST. THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,

The great romantic, musical, pantomimic, spectacular drama,

ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP.

THE LIVING FOUNTAIN OF COLORED WATERS,

All the New and Magnificent Scenery, Elegant Properties, Wonderful Effects, Superb Costumes, Startling Transformations, Grand Choruses, Beautiful Music, Dances, Songs, &c., &c.

Family Matinee, Saturday Afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Performance at 2½ o'clock.

Admission to Parquet, 25 cents; Children, 25 cents. se1-3t

CONCERT HALL.—COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, August 29,

ONE WEEK ONLY,

The original and only

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,

And the world-famous Comic Artist,

GEORGE CHRISTY.

J. W. RAYNOR ..... Manager and Proprietor.

First appearance in this city since their return from Europe, after an absence of seven years. All the great Extravaganzas, Burlesques, &c., which have made the name of Christy's Minstrels

AS FAMILIAR AS HOUSEHOLD WORDS,

will be produced during our sojourn here.

The resources of the CHRISTY MINSTRELS are superior to any Minstrel organization in existence, which enable them to present in a superior manner the humors and oddities of

SOUTHERN PLANTATION LIFE,

in all its broad, unbridled and original phases.

Performances will commence with ..... Admission, 25 cents.

Orchestra Seats in the Parquet ..... 50 cents.

au26-10t F. SMITH, Business Agent.

F. & L. LAFFER'S MILITARY HALL, No. 224 S. THIRD Street.

Professor ENGELKE, well-known Maestro, is engaged at this favorite place of resort, as the Director of a powerful Orchestra, who will every evening choice selections of the most approved music, for the audience gratuitously.

au30-7t

GATHERING OF THE CLANS.

SCOTCH GAMES.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL GAMES of the CALEDONIAN CLUB of Philadelphia will be celebrated at WASHINGTON RETREAT, on THURSDAY, September 8th, 1864. Cars leave the Depot, corner of Callowhill streets, at 8½, 10, 11½, 1, 2½, and 4 o'clock.

EACH TICKET ENTITLES to Refreshments.

Tickets can be had from George McClement, No. 338 Chesnut street; John Booth, No. 1630 Market street; George Gardner, S. Eighth street, below Passyunk road; William Cameron, Sr., No. 228 S. Eighth street; Daniel McIntyre, Jones' alley, below Second street; James Graham, Lombard street, below Seventeenth; Daniel M. Brown, Lombard street, below Seventeenth; William Snodgrass, Ridge avenue and Willow street; W. H. Johnson, S. Passyunk road; James Nelson, Burns' Cottage, Sixth and Minor streets; John Hyde, No. 1003 N. Second street; Chief William Robb, No. 1020 Ellsworth street; Second Chieftain, William Smith, No. 1520 S. Second street; Robert Hamilton, Wistar street, Germantown; Anthony Haig, Mill street, Germantown, or from any of the members of the Club or Committee.

Offers received for the Bar up to Tuesday, August 30.

Beck's celebrated Brass and String Band has been engaged for the occasion. The members will meet in the Club Room on Monday, September 5, at 7½ o'clock. By order of the Chief. DUNCAN WRIGHT, Secretary.

WILLIAM SMITH, Treasurer. au29-7t

KENSINGTON HALL.—THIS POPULAR place of Entertainment, Nos. 1027 and 1029 GERMANTOWN Avenue and 1101 S. SECOND Street (established 20 years ago by Mr. John Lipe), has been enlarged and renovated, and now possesses attractions unexcelled by any other establishment of the kind in the city.

A large and efficient Orchestra, under the direction of Prof. F. Loose, has been engaged, and a choice programme of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be produced each evening, free of expense to the audience. The Concert Room is large, airy, and commodious, the refreshments superior, and the attendants polite and accommodating.

au29-1m HENRY HORNUNG, Proprietor.

FREE CONCERT SALOON.

The subscriber has opened the large and commodious SALOON, with extensive

SUMMER GARDEN,

attached,

N. E. CORNER OF FRANKLIN STREET AND GIRARD AVENUE,

and has engaged a full Orchestra, under the leadership of PROFESSOR A. HERTEL,

who will nightly perform a choice programme of National and other airs.

As a pleasant place to pass an evening free of charge, the proprietor is determined his establishment shall not be surpassed.

au30-1m CHRISTIAN RENTSCHLER.

HAVE YOU CONSTANT PAIN AND UNEASINESS AT THE PIT OF THE STOMACH?

Read the next column.
Have you Flatulence and Acidity?
Read the next column.
Have you Costiveness and Loss of Appetite?
Read the next column.
Have you Gloom and Depression of Spirits?
Read the next column.
Have you Diarrhœa with Griping?
Read the next column.
Have you Pain in all parts of the System?
Read the next column.
Have you Choking and Suffocation?
Read the next column.
Have you Consumptive Symptoms and Palpitation of the Heart?
Read the next column.
Have you Cough, with Phlegm in the Throat?
Read the next column.
Have you Dimness of Vision and Headache?
Read the next column.
Have you all or any of the foregoing symptoms?

Then read the great cures of Dyspepsia performed by

DR. WISHART'S DYSPEPSIA PILLS AND PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL,

In the next column.

DON'T FAIL TO READ THE NEXT COLUMN.

DYSPEPSIA.

A CURE WARRANTED.

DYSPEPSIA HAS THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:—

1st. A constant pain or uneasiness at the pit of the stomach.
2d. Flatulence and acidity.
3d. Costiveness and loss of appetite.
4th. Gloom and depression of spirits.
5th. Diarrhœa, with griping.
6th. Pain in all parts of the system.
7th. Consumptive symptoms and palpitation of the heart
8th. Cough, with phlegm in the throat.
9th. Nervous affection and want of sleep at night.
10th. Loss of appetite and vomiting.
11th. Dizziness, dimness of vision and loss of sight.
12th. Headache and staggering in walking, with great weakness.

Out of the thousand of cases of dyspepsia that have used Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills, not one of them has failed of a perfect cure. We warrant a cure in every case, no matter if of twenty years' standing. Sold by all druggists everywhere, and at Dr. WISHART'S office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Send for a circular. Price $1 per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of money.

DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA.

This is to certify that I had Dyspepsia in the worst form for three years. I was treated by seven of the best physicians in America; some of them were Professors of Jefferson College, Philadelphia, but they did me no good. I grew worse every month. I would be taken at times with dreadful pains in my breast and stomach; so great was it that I could neither sit, lie, nor stand, but would rove about from one room to another; my friends expected to see me die, as there appeared to be no relief for me. In this hopeless condition I placed myself under Dr. Wishart's treatment, and used his medicines as directed.

This day I am a well man, and for three weeks I have been on my feet, and working hard from early morn until eleven o'clock at night. Dr. Wishart, I give you this certificate with a grateful heart, feeling it my duty to go so; you may, and I want you to publish it to the world, that every person suffering as I was, may have the benefit of using your truly wonderful remedies. All sick persons are at liberty to call and see me, or write to me, as I want to render all the good I can to suffering humanity.

JAMES H. ANGELL,
Overseer of Washington Manufactoring Company's Weaving Room, Gloucester, N. J.

DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA.

This is to certify that suffering severely with a disease called Dyspepsia, with much loss of weight, my attention was directed to Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills as the remedy. Having within three weeks taken eleven Pills, according to the directions, I found myself entirely cured, and for two weeks since my health is greatly improved, and I can eat without fear of pain or inconvenience. I earnestly recommend them to all similarly afflicted. Mr. M. B. THOMPSON,
Richmond street, four doors below Hanover.

Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, John Leach, do certify that for four months past I was attacked with acute dyspepsia; I was so severely handled that I could do nothing but what it would fill me with dreadful distress; my nervous system was perfectly prostrated; my whole frame soon became weak and trembling, with a confused noise and dizziness in the head, followed by a palpitation of the heart and general debility of the whole body. Every kind of medicine administered to me did no good, until I was advised to call on Dr. Wishart and place myself under his treatment. It is now about nine weeks since I commenced to use his Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, and I do truthfully and faithfully say, that I am perfectly cured of Dyspepsia, and all other diseases arising therefrom, and I can eat three good meals every day, and feel well in every respect. I am 78 years of age, and if it was necessary, I feel I could and would shoulder my gun to defend the city from invasion by the Rebels. All persons suffering with Dyspepsia as I was, are at liberty to call and see me, for I feel it my duty to do all the good I can for suffering humanity.

JOHN LEACH,
No. 1801 Poplar street, Philadelphia.

Dr. WISHART'S Store and Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Price, $1 per box. Sent by mail on receipt of money. au30-6t

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

Dr. Wishart—I have been a constant sufferer with Dyspepsia for the last eighteen years, during which time I cannot say that I ever enjoyed a perfectly well day. There were times when the symptoms were more agitavated than at others, and then it seemed it would be a great relief to die. I had at all times an unpleasant feeling in my head, but latterly my sufferings so much increased that I became almost unfit for business of any kind; my mind was continually filled with gloomy thoughts and forebodings, and if I attempted to change their current by reading, at once a sensation of icy coldness in connection with a dead weight, as it were, rested upon my brain; also, a feeling of sickness would occur at the stomach, and great pain to my eyes, accompanied with which was the continual fear of losing my reason. I also experienced great lassitude, debility, and nervousness, which made it difficult to walk by day or sleep at night. I became averse to society, and disposed only to seclusion, and having tried the skill of a number of eminent physicians of various schools, finally came to the conclusion that, for this disease at my present age (45 years), there was no cure in existence. But, through the interference of Divine Providence, to whom I devoutly offer my thanks, I at last found a sovereign remedy in your Dyspepsia Pills and Tar Cordial, which seem to have effectually removed almost the last trace of my long list of ailments and bad feelings, and in their place health, pleasure, and contentment are my every day companions. JAMES M. SAUNDERS,
No. 439 N. Second street, Philadelphia,
Formerly of Woodbury, N. J.

Dr. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, Moses Tobin, of Cheltenham, Montgomery county Pa., have suffered for more than one year everything but death itself, from that awful disease, called Dyspepsia. I employed in that time five of the most eminent physicians in Philadelphia. They did all they could for me with medicines and cupping, but still I was no better. I then went to the Pennsylvania University in order to place myself in reach of the best medical talents in the country, but their medicines failed to do me any good, and oftimes I wished for death to relieve me of my sufferings, but seeing Dr. Wishart's advertisement in the Philadelphia Bulletin, I determined to try once more, but with little faith. I called on Dr. Wishart, and told him if I could have died I would not have troubled him, and then related my sufferings to him. The Dr. assured me if he failed to cure me of Dyspepsia, it would be the first case in two years, so I put myself under his treatment, and although I had been for months vomiting nearly everything I ate, my stomach swollen with wind, and filled with pain beyond description, I bought a box of his Dyspepsia Pills, I used them as directed, and in ten days I could eat as hearty a meal as any person in the State of Pennsylvania, and in thirty days was a well man. I invite any person suffering as I was to call and see me, and I will relate my suffering and the great cure I received. I would say to all Dyspeptics, everywhere, that Dr. Wishart is, I believe, the only person on the earth that can cure Dyspepsia with any degree of certainty.

MOSES TOBIN,
Cheltenham, Montgomery Co., Pa

A POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

HEAR WHAT MR. JOHN H. BABCOCK SAYS,

No. 1028 OLIVE Street,
Philadelphia, January 22d, 1863.

Dr. Wishart—Sir:—It is with much pleasure that I am now able to inform you that, by the use of your great American Dyspepsia Pills, I have been entirely cured of that most distressing complaint, Dyspepsia. I had been grievously afflicted for the last twenty-eight years, and for ten years of that time have not been freed from its pain one week at a time. I have had it in its worst form, and have dragged on a most miserable existence—in pain day and night. Every kind of food that I ate filled me with wind and pain, it mattered not how light, or how small the quantity. A continued belching was sure to follow. I had no appetite for any kind of meats whatever, and my distress was so great for several months before I heard of your Pills, that I frequently wished for death. I had taken everything that I had heard of for Dyspepsia, without receiving any benefit; but on your Pills being recommended to me by one who had been cured by them, I concluded to give them a trial, although I had no faith in them. To my utter astonishment, I found myself getting better before I had taken one-fourth of a box, and, after taking half a box *I am a well man, and can eat anything I wish*, and enjoy a hearty meal three times a day, without inconvenience from anything I eat or drink. If you think proper, you are at liberty to make this public and refer to me. I will cheerfully give all desirable information to any one who may call on me. Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. BABCOCK.

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DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, Samuel D. Haven, have been a great sufferer with chronic dyspepsia and inflammation of the kidneys for three years. I employed three or four of the most eminent physicians of Philadelphia, also of Burlington county, New Jersey. They did all for me they could, but all to no purpose. I was constantly filled with awful pain and distress, and with constant belching of wind and sour acid. My tongue was covered with a white coating of mucus until it cracked in large furrows, and was dreadfully sore! Oh! I oftimes wished for death to relieve me of my sufferings, for I had lost all hope of ever being well again. I made it a subject of prayer to God that he would direct me to some physician or medicine that would cure me. I was told to read an advertisement of Dr. Wishart's, in the Philadelphia "Ledger," of a great cure made upon Mr. John Babcock, of No. 1028 Olive street, Philadelphia, by the great American Dyspepsia Pills. I went to the Doctor's office, and placed myself under his treatment, and told him if he failed to cure me, it would be the last effort I would make. It has been six weeks since I commenced the use of his medicine, and I am now a well man, free from all pain and distress, and can eat three hearty meals a day with comfort and feel perfectly well. Dr. Wishart, I want you to publish my case, as I want every poor dyspeptic, suffering as I was, to call on me, and I will tell them of the great cure I have received from your invaluable medicine. SAMUEL D. HAVEN,
Corner of Venango and Lambert streets, near Richmond street, formerly from Wrightstown, Burlington county, New Jersey.

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